Two Parts
With Review of Books and Art

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: WARM, FAIRER. Wheat, 98; corn, 29⅝; cotton, 7 3-16. Stock Market—Narrow. No significant features.

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The Business Men's Democratic Association last night held its annual banquet in honor of Jackson Day. A smaller number gathered than had attended during the past dozen years. The Democratic League of Kings County held a meeting in honor of the day.

Prominent National Democrats banqueted last night at Chicago in observance of Jackson Day. Letters from President Cleveland, Secretary Morton, and Senator Palmer were read, and speeches were made by Henry Watterson, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, and others.

An electrician of Lynn, Mass., said yesterday that for several days he had been upon the Maine coast with a party of Cubans experimenting with a new explosive to be employed in the warfare against the Spaniards.

It is claimed that William A. Hammond, the official who committed suicide, was not the wrecker of the National Bank of Illinois. A blackmailer, who knew of the bank's injudicious loans, used his power to ruin the concern.

It was said yesterday that the Cubans have twice this week defeated the Spaniards in Pinar del Rio thus disproving Gen. Weyler's statement that the Province had been pacified. The anti-Weyler feeling in Havana is growing.

Details of the explosion in the mine at Pachuca, Mexico, Dec. 31, show that thirteen men lost their lives. In this number were included two men who made a heroic attempt to save those imprisoned in the mine.

The Town of Linn Creek, Mo., is under water. There is five feet of water in the Court House. A ferryboat is navigating the main streets, transferring merchandise and household goods.

During the ceremony of enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury yesterday an enthusiastic ritualist created a disturbance and was locked up.

The Republican Senators of New Jersey, in a caucus at Trenton last night, selected officers for the Senate.

Bishop Keane yesterday was nominated Bishop Assistant at the Pontifical Throne.

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Frederick Hoffman, who was serving a term of five years in Sing Sing for attempted burglary, broke away from a line of prisoners yesterday morning and jumped from the fifth tier gallery to the stone floor, seventy-five feet below. Solitary confinement and enforced idleness, caused by the law against contract labor, made him desperate. The doctors say he will die.

CONGRESS.—The Pacific Railroads Funding bill was under debate in the House yesterday. The discussion was animated and personal. Representative Johnson of California, who supported the measure, attacked Mayor Sutro and W. R. Hearst for their opposition. The House held an evening session to act on pension bills.

Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker yesterday explained the purposes of the Salvation Army to a gathering of the leaders of Washington society in the drawing rooms of Mrs. John W. Foster.

Manufacturers of pottery, glass, and tile were heard by the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, and argued for a higher tariff.

The December Treasury report shows a material decrease in the amount of legal tender notes presented for redemption in gold.

It was arranged yesterday that Admiral Bunce's fleet should blockade Charleston early in February.

An aged Illinois farmer and his wife were tortured by robbers, who found only $4 on the premises.

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Dioli Giuseppa reached New York from the West yesterday with $2,300, and was robbed by swindlers while on the point of sailing for Italy.

Simon Cooper, the Sumter (S. C.) negro murderer, was surrounded by deputies and killed, after a hard fight.

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The Princess of Chimay, who recently eloped with a Hungarian gypsy musician, has written to Belgian friends, so it was said at Brussels yesterday, that she is the unhappiest woman alive.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday, Isaac N. Ingraham testified that he knew of the marriage of Jay Gould to Sarah Ann Jewell, who is suing for a dower interest in Gould's estate.

Levi Oberwerth, a young architect of this city, was married yesterday in Frankfort to a young woman who had nursed him through an illness. He is on his way home with his wife.

Lionel Lawrence, lessee and manager of the Savoy Theatre, is lying dangerously ill, paralyzed in both legs, the result of a fall in the street Monday. The theatre is to let.

Fire was discovered in the coal bunkers of the cruiser Philadelphia on the morning of her arrival at Callao. The flames were extinguished after a fight lasting three hours.

A prominent young man, named William Speidel, was murdered at Port Jervis while on his way to be married. Robbery was the motive for the crime.

Statistician Robinson of the Department of Agriculture said that the January estimates of the wheat crop would not be made for a week or ten days.

It was discovered Thursday that Jesse Pomeroy, the "boy murderer," had nearly succeeded in an attempt to escape from the State prison.

It was reported at Albany yesterday that Gov. Black had determined to appoint George C. Treadwell of Albany military secretary.

Twelve persons became seriously ill in Chicago after eating fresh pork and sausage. It is thought two or more of them will die.

Burglars robbed and burned the broom supply store of D. S. Perry & Co., at Urbana, Ohio. The total loss is $14,000 to $18,000.

A party of Hungarians fought with knives at Mayfield, Penn., Thursday night. One man was killed and seven wounded, two fatally.

Bears were in control of the wheat market in this city yesterday, and there was considerable excitement in Produce Exchange "pit."

Striking miners at Rutland, Ill., became so aggressive that the militia was called out and placed on guard at the mine yesterday.

Amos Rusie yesterday brought suit against the New York Baseball Club, asking that it be restrained from claiming his services.

The New York Loan and Improvement Company has reduced its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $2,620,000.

Lady Tina Scott yesterday was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for libeling Earl Russell.

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The Universalist Woman's Alliance of the Metropolitan District, at its monthly meeting, discussed "Church Extension as Applied to Universalism," and listened to addresses by the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, the Rev. Alice K. Wright, and others.

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It was officially stated yesterday that the interest of the estate of Austin Corbin in the Long Island Railroad Company had been bought for the account of a syndicate. Improvements of benefit to the road's patrons are promised.

The formation of the Lake Lines Traffic Association was completed at Chicago yesterday.

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Cora Routt and Kathleen Warren testified at the trial of Capt. Chapman, accused of unlawfully interrupting the Seeley dinner, that the officer had been abusive; Herbert B. Seeley corroborated their stories, and declared there was no impropriety, and that, in engaging the performers, it had been expressly stipulated there should be none.

An appeal has been sent out by the National Armenian Relief Committee for the relief of the Armenian widows and orphans, victims of the massacres in Turkey. Twenty relief centres have been established, from some of which the work of a whole province is directed.

The Board of Health has been obliged to change the date for beginning its daily medical inspection of school children. It was thought the work could start Jan. 1. The date has now been set for Feb. 1. The class of physicians applying for the work is said to be good.

Henry D. Purroy met his followers in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, listened to their reports, indulged in some remarks about John C. Sheehan, and produced an original "anthem" on the same subject, which was sung by those present.

Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst Society is still in Bellevue Hospital; the society has issued an address supporting him and scoring the police; attempts were made to invalidate verdicts obtained on his testimony.

The Loyal Republican Club of Harlem met last night and took preliminary steps in a movement to purify party primaries. Delegations from fifty other Republican clubs were at the meeting and approved of its proceedings.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, after being obliged for many years to receive nourishment through a tube, has suddenly and in a remarkable way recovered the power to take food in the natural way.

The declinations of Silas B. Dutcher and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford may compel Jacob Worth to take the Chairmanship of the Republican General Committee of Kings County.

The Bureau of Incumbrances again visited the Vesey Street side of the Astor House and took away every sign which could be found outside the building line.

Columbia freshmen spoiled the class dinner of the sophomores by abducting their President and several other members and locking them up in a stable.

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David M. Talmage, cousin of T. De Witt Talmage and of William C. De Witt, who was formerly United States Minister to Venezuela and was a well-known Brooklyn beau in his younger days, is suing for a divorce from his wife, who is a granddaughter of Cornelius Van Brunt. Mr. Talmage has brought suit at Wahpeton, N. D. He and his wife are about seventy years old, and have been married about fifty years.

Various new suggestions were made to the Greater New York Commission at the hearing yesterday. The provisions of the proposed charter in regard to the heads of departments and their terms of office were under discussion. Advocates of additional power for the Mayor over the police and favoring an entirely new name for the greater city were heard.

The Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission has made a change in the proposed charter whereby a majority of the members of the Police Board may reduce any officer of the department with the approval of the Mayor. In the original plan such action could not be taken except on charges and by a unanimous vote of the board.

A plan was submitted to Mayor Wurster for an underground road from Cortlandt and Church Streets, New York, to Flatbush Avenue Station, in Brooklyn. It meets the approval of the Long Island Railroad Company, which will bear part of the cost. It is looked upon as economical and as saving much time in communication between the two cities.

The lawyer in Washington who is looking after the interests of the Produce Exchange in the matter of a Custom House site was informed that Exchange members are all but unanimous in the conviction that no site could be more ideal than what is known as the Bowling Green site.

Corporation Counsel Scott gave an opinion in regard to the proposed reception of Troop F, United States Army, to-morrow, that the police cannot interfere with Federal troops proceeding under orders. He doubted if the law would justify interference with the State militia.

Cable cars were blocked thirty minutes in Broadway last evening at the rush hour because of a fire in the building 7 East Twentieth Street, occupied by E. Lindenborn & Co., dealers in auction goods, bronzes, and curios. Mr. Lindenborn says the loss may reach $35,000.

The Legislative Committee of the City Club has taken a stand against the passage of any charter for Greater New York by the Legislature of 1897. A sub-committee has been appointed to prepare a memorial remonstrating against any action by the lawmakers this year.

Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn yesterday sent an opinion to Treasurer Hubert G. Taylor of Kings County, advising him that he would be personally liable for money paid to teachers who might be affected by Judge Keogh's recent decision.

The neighborhood of the Tabernacle Baptist Church was quiet yesterday. Dr. Potter and his friends were the only occupants of the rectory. The writ of injunction against the Baptist City Mission Society is returnable Monday.

The filing of the certificate of stock of the Compressed Air Motor Company showed that Philadelphia street railway men were interested in experiments, said to be successful, with compressed air motors in Lenox Avenue.

Charles Dudley Warner addressed the Public Education Association yesterday on "The Value of the Best Literature in the Education of Young Children." He criticised the so-called children's stories and fairy tales.

The General Society of United States Daughters of 1812 held its annual meeting in this city. There are now eighteen State branches of the organization. Its growth has been specially rapid in New England.

The charges of dereliction in duty against Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, Building Superintendent in the Fire Department, have been dismissed, and the resignation of Capt. Condon accepted.

One development of the cab drivers' strike was that the New York Cab Company is preparing to try horseless carriages. Another union driver was arrested and fined for interfering with a new man.

The Executive Committee of the association organized to secure a new Hall of Records met and a committee was selected to prepare a memorial to the Legislature.

The chapter of the proposed Greater New York charter dealing with the inferior local courts, civil and criminal, was completed yesterday and made public.

A benefit performance was tendered to the widow of Prof. Alexander Herrmann, Jan. 2. Mrs. Herrmann has declined it with thanks.

Prof. John Fiske lectured before the Patria Club at the Waldorf last evening. His subject was "Gen. Charles Lee."

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Dinner to the State Electors.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The members of the New York Electoral College, which will meet here Monday to cast the State's vote for McKinley and Hobart, will dine with the Albany Elector, William Easton, at the Fort Orange Club. Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Secretary of State Palmer, State Committeeman Barnes, Senator Nussbaum, Assemblymen Scherer, McEwan, and Liversee of the Albany districts, and members of the Executive Committee of the Republican county organization will be the invited guests.

GOLD DEMOCRATS' BANQUET

THE JACKSON DAY CELEBRATION AT CHICAGO.

President Cleveland Sends a Letter and Is Enthusiastically Cheered—Senator Palmer's Sentiments.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Members of the National Democratic Party from the ten Middle and Western States who fought under the banner of Palmer and Buckner, assembled 300 strong to-night in the banquet hall of the Auditorium Hotel to celebrate the birthday of Andrew Jackson, the victory over Bryan and free silver, and renew pledges of adherence to the Indianapolis platform.

Among those present were Gen. Buckner of Kentucky, Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Henry Watterson of Louisville. Letters were received from President Cleveland, J. Sterling Morton, and Senator Palmer, and telegrams from Secretaries Wilson and Francis, and others prominent in the party.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter.

The letter which President Cleveland sent was as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 4.

To Franklin MacVeagh, Esq., Chairman, &c., Chicago:

My Dear Sir:—I regret that official duties prevent my acceptance of the invitation I have received on behalf of the National Democrats of the Middle States to attend their Jackson Day banquet on the 8th inst. When passion and prejudice threaten to obscure the meaning of true Democracy and pervert its patriotic purposes, a reunion of those who are Democrats for the sake of principle and the good of their country cannot fail to be inspiring and useful.

On an occasion when the character and achievements of Andrew Jackson are commemorated the old landmarks of Democratic faith should be distinctly pointed out. At such a time it should be impressively taught that Democracy is not disorder; that its regard for popular rights does not mean the care of only a portion of our people; that its loyalty to the Constitution and the law does not mean a petulant challenge of the duty of civic obedience; that its aggressiveness does not mean class hatred and sectional vituperation, and that its success should never mean mere partisan triumph at the sacrifice of principle and patriotism. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Senator Palmer's Words.

Senator Palmer, in his letter, among other things, said: "It must be that the Democrats of the several States who, under a mistaken sense of duty, accepted and supported the Chicago platform and candidacy of Mr. Bryan will at no distant day discover that neither the platform nor the candidate expressed or represented Democratic principles, and will unite with us in support of the Indianapolis platform as a true, precise, and accurate definition of the principles of the great historic Democratic Party, and that the convention and its platform were a proper and patriotic protest against the conspiracy organized at Chicago and perfected at St. Louis, to commit the Democratic Party, not only to Populism, with all its undefined meanings, but to the service of a mere silver property interest which is as arrogant and grasping as any other which ever existed in the United States.

"The National Democracy will maintain the policy of free commerce with all nations, limited only by a necessity for revenue, and for sound money for the adjustment and payment of all public and private obligations."

Cheers for the President.

When Toastmaster MacVeagh mentioned President Cleveland in words of praise, every man arose, cheered, waved a napkin, and applauded to express his admiration of the man and sympathy with the sentiments of the speaker. There was a milder demonstration when Senator Palmer's letter was read, and hearty applause followed the reading of Secretary Morton's letter.

Henry Watterson received a flattering reception when he arose to speak to the sentiment, "The Future of Democracy."

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin was cheered again and again as he arose. He spoke to the toast, "The Administration."

JACKSON DAY BANQUET.

Business Men's Democratic Association Holds Its Annual Celebration.

The Business Men's Democratic Association gave its annual Jackson Day banquet last night. President Theodore W. Myers presided. There were fewer at the gathering last night than had assembled within the last dozen years. The tables were set for eighty-five, and about seventy-five members were present.

The Banquet Committee was composed of Asa A. Alling, Evan Thomas, M. Rittenhouse, L. J. Callanan, W. I. Young, and Julius D. Mahr.

At the speakers' table were seated Perry Belmont, Charles W. Dayton, James S. Coleman, Thomas C. T. Crain, Evan Thomas, Henry D. McCord, John A. Mason, and John A. Sullivan.

Before introducing the speakers Mr. Myers made a short speech, in which he called attention "to a new field for action which the forthcoming Greater New York will afford. It is said that our city has recently been reformed. Opinions differ, I fancy, as to whether we like the vaccination it has taken. With such radical and sweeping changes as are proposed it is surely not only our province, but our duty as business men to labor once more earnestly and unitedly to insure for it the great blessing of a sound, honest, economical, and intelligent Democratic administration."

Perry Belmont responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate," and spoke of Jackson's great roles in war and peace. He said: "The war of 1812 was not brilliant by land till Jackson closed it at New Orleans in a blaze of glory."

He contrasted the Democratic and Republican Administrations of city and State affairs, and said: "Within three years the cost of our city government has increased $10,000,000. This is the result of Republican rule at Albany, and at the City Hall."

The other speakers were Thomas C. T. Crain, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Evan Thomas, former President of the association; Asa A. Alling, and John A. Sullivan.

Roswell P. Flower was not at the banquet, because he had been called away from the city.

President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, and David B. Hill sent letters expressing regret that they could not accept the invitations.

Celebration in Brooklyn.

The Democratic League of Kings County, the old Bryan Club of the campaign, celebrated Jackson's Day yesterday at Wilson's Assembly Rooms, in Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. J. T. McKechnie, President of the league, presided.

Andrew McLean delivered the address of the evening. He made a lengthy speech, reviewing the events of Jackson's life. The programme included several patriotic songs and instrumental music. There were about 200 persons present, including many ladies.

SECRET OF A BANK FAILURE.

Hammond Was Not the Wrecker, but There Was Blackmailing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Little by little the real history of the National Bank of Illinois failure is coming to light. It becomes more and more evident that the real Mephistopheles in the long-drawn-out drama was not William A. Hammond, who committed suicide.

The latest ray of light relates to a secret conference held about Nov. 1, at which were present five or six bank officials and attorneys, besides William H. Gorman, a former clerk in the employ of Col. W. V. Jacobs, the original owner of the Calumet Electric Street Railway. Aside from the direct statement of Mr. Gorman, it is ascertained from inside sources that this conference was called in order to prevent a certain man from levying blackmail upon officials of the National Bank of Illinois.

This man wielded his power, it is said, because of the possession of papers bearing on the present interests of Col. Jacobs in the Calumet Electric and on the loans made to him by the National Bank of Illinois. Col. Jacobs accuses Mr. Gorman of having retained these documents so as to use them as a club over the heads of the bank officials, and, on the other hand, Mr. Gorman says he took the papers in order to prevent the promoter from making similar use of them.

It is said that judgments have been obtained against Col. Jacobs which amount to over $300,000, and that these were in large part made possible by the not altogether disinterested efforts of Mr. Gorman.

HOPEFUL FEELING IN ST. PAUL.

Depositors Meet Bank Officials and Obtain Encouraging Reports.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 8.—The banks of St. Paul and Minneapolis are recovering much more rapidly than was expected from the shock of the past two weeks. The assets of the Germania Bank of St. Paul have been found in excellent shape and the reorganization will be pushed with all possible speed.

The committee appointed by depositors of the Bank of Minnesota to look after their interests while a reorganization is being perfected has met William Dawson, President, and William Dawson, Jr., cashier of the bank, and obtained from them detailed accounts of the actual condition of the bank.

This committee represents persons who have on deposit more than $1,000,000, and are willing to act together in the matter of reorganization through the committee. It expects to have a plan to present to the depositors shortly by which they will eventually receive dollar for dollar.

A serious question now being agitated is, what the city and county are to do for funds with which to carry on the current business. In round figures there is tied up in city and county funds in the four suspended banks $300,000, of which $247,000 belongs to the city and $53,000 to the county.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

An Iowa County Treasurer Defaults to a Large Amount.

DAKOTA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 8.—The Supervisors of Humboldt County met to-day, and after investigation found County Treasurer J. W. S. Lindley $20,000 short in his accounts.

Lindley was elected two years ago, and was re-elected last Fall. He was reckless in his business methods. He admits his guilt. He was taken before Justice Taft, charged with embezzlement, and held under $15,000 bonds to the Grand Jury. He was unable to furnish bonds, and went to jail.

Lindley came to Humboldt in 1883 and engaged in contracting. Later he became a stock buyer, and did an extensive business. It is said he lost heavily on stock deals last Fall, and then tried to recoup himself by dealing on the Chicago Board of Trade, but lost still more. A shortage in his accounts was found last June, but the matter was straightened up.

He was an active member of the Baptist Church, and quite active in securing the enforcement of laws against gambling. His bondsmen, twenty-four in number, are nearly all farmers. Some of them will be left in straitened circumstances when compelled to meet their share of the shortage.

Prize Debate at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The contest for the '94 Memorial Prize in debate was held at the armory this evening. The prize was awarded to Daniel Hanmer Wells of Salt Lake City.

The intercollegiate speakers chosen by the Debate Council are H. N. Crosby of New York, D. H. Wells of Utah, J. R. Lewis of Pennsylvania, and William Zink of Buffalo. These four men will compete against the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, March 6.

Chicago University Slighted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Congressman Woodman has designated St. Ignatius's College to be the Government depository of the Fourth Congressional District for Government publications. The Chicago University had hoped for the designation, but Congressman Woodman deemed it proper to designate St. Ignatius's College, inasmuch as it has the only large general circulating library in his own district.

Tobacco Company Injunction.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The arguments in the case of the people of Illinois against the American Tobacco Company, for an injunction to restrain it from doing business in this State, were concluded to-day and Judge Gibbons took the matter under advisement.

Dudley Not for Platt or Choate.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Assemblyman Dudley this afternoon denied the report telegraphed from here that he has declared for Platt, and said that his attitude on this question, as stated by him recently, is the only correct one. He is against Choate, but is not for Platt.

PINAR DEL RIO UNPACIFIED

WEYLER'S STATEMENTS DISPROVED BY SPANISH DEFEATS.

Cubans Have Gained Two Victories This Week—Hostility to the Captain General Increasing in Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 8.—Reports from the Pinar del Rio section of Cuba contradict Gen. Weyler's statements that all is calm and peaceful.

A large detachment of Cuban insurgents attacked a convoy of supplies twenty-five miles south of Artemisa, near the military road, Monday, defeating the Spaniards and capturing a large supply of camp equipage and ammunition. The Captain in charge of the train was killed and six soldiers, while the insurgents lost five men and a Lieutenant.

An engagement took place near Pinar del Rio City Tuesday, between 400 Cubans and 500 Spaniards. The Cubans were hidden in the dense thicket fronting the road, while two deep trenches had been dug just behind them. As the Spanish squadrons came up the Cubans opened a destructive fire, throwing them into confusion. The Major in command was wounded at the first fire, and fifteen to twenty men fell. The Spanish rallied and charged upon their assailants, dashing through the edge of the bushes, only to plunge into the deep trenches prepared for them.

The Cubans had withdrawn back after the first fire, but now, as the Spanish horsemen plunged into the ditches in wild disorder, they fired into the mass with great rapidity, causing great slaughter.

Attracted by the firing, another squadron of Spanish cavalry came dashing up, and was met with a withering fire by the concealed Cubans. The fighting continued for half an hour or so, when the Spaniards withdrew, after suffering a loss of nearly seventy-five men and officers, while the Cubans lost but five.

The Spanish officials claimed a great victory in their official report. The wounded Spanish soldiers were sent to field hospitals instead of being sent to Havana.

Havana advices state that the anti-Weyler feeling among the Spanish is growing, and that but for the rigid orders and spy system maintained, an open revolt against him would be begun, even by the officers of the palace. They realize that his last "campaign" was but a paper one, and they fear the reaction when the truth of the matter reaches Spain.

The action of the Madrid papers in withdrawing their correspondents has harmed Weyler greatly, and it is stated that even he begins to see that he must go. To make his name still more odious he is issuing new edicts all the while, endeavoring to render the lives of the unhappy country people even more miserable and hard.

Disquieting news from Gomez was received this afternoon at the palace, so Cuban spies report, but nothing can be learned as to their nature.

TRYING A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Cubans Conduct Successful Experiments in Maine.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 8.—The meaning of the experiments with explosives for the past few days along the Maine and New Hampshire coasts has been explained by the electrician who had charge of the work. He returned to Lynn this morning and said he had received good pay for his services.

According to the electrician's statement, he was employed by a Cuban agent, Señor Palmera, to do the electrical work and to explain how to perform it to the Señor and two other Cubans, who are soon to start for their native land with explosives and kites for use against the Spanish forces.

They have a secret explosive, a compound resembling nitroglycerine, made by one Robinson, a chemist on Third Avenue, New York. Robinson has been with the party during the experiments. Tuesday night Señor Palmera, the electrician, and the chemist met at Newburyport.

Early Wednesday morning they took carriages, placing the kite, a thirteen-foot-long structure, and a quantity of dynamite in blocks and other explosives in one, and drove toward Rockport. Before they reached there they noticed two men following them in a third carriage. The Cuban became excited and suggested Spanish spies and determined to turn back. They then went to Portsmouth, took the train on the Boston and Maine there, and rode to South Berwick, Me. There carriages were again taken, and they were driven to Wells, Me., to a stretch of marshy coast near Ogunquit, called Black Rock.

Fourteen mines were laid, each charged with fourteen pounds of dynamite, prepared with a fulminate cap, and situated 500 feet apart. These were connected with an ordinary igniting battery, such as is used for blasting, and the mines were exploded. A huge hole was torn in the soil along the beach.

The party remained at Ogunquit Wednesday night, and Thursday morning received two Cubans who had come on an early train from Boston. The party again sought the beach. Then a kite was used. To the tail of this were attached two bombs prepared by Robinson. The new Cuban arrivals handled the kite, and, after several experiments to learn the direction of the wind and to determine the weight-carrying possibilities of the kite, the bombs were attached and the kite flown out over the ocean, some 500 yards of insulated wire being used as a guard line. This was connected with the bombs of the kite, and passed to a battery.

When the circuit was completed there was an explosion and a large column of water shot up into the air, a distance of fully 150 feet. Several ducks that had been flying near were killed. The Cubans were highly pleased with the result, and received lessons in discharging explosives by battery.

Thursday night they reached North Berwick in time to get the night train for Boston.

CUBANS LAND AT KINGSTON.

Believed There One of Them Has a Message for New York.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 8.—Several Cubans, one of them Pedro Dias, have landed here.

They succeeded in evading the quarantine, and the police have failed to capture them.

It is believed that Dias is the bearer of important documents destined for New York.

Somellan on Trial.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The trial of Luis Somellan, an American citizen, on the charge of conspiring against the Spanish Government, began this afternoon. Consul General Lee was present.

The defense protested against the formation of the tribunal, arguing that the accused should be tried by six Judges, according to the law of 1821, instead of five, the number composing the court. The objection was overruled. The case will be continued to-morrow.

NATURAL GAS AT ROME, N. Y.

A New Vein Struck by the Factory Building Company.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Drilling for natural gas is proceeding at the Rome Factory Building Company's plant night and day.

About 11 o'clock last night a new vein was struck which showed a pressure of over 40 pounds to the square inch. The pressure has steadily increased, and, although it is difficult to measure it accurately, it is now estimated at from 60 to 80 pounds to the square inch.

Experts say that the flow is more than sufficient to run the boilers of the Rome Manufacturing Company. The well is 625 feet deep.

NEW JERSEY SENATE OFFICERS.

Selected at a Caucus in Trenton—Robert Williams President.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—The Republican Senators held a caucus to-night and named the following to be the officers of the Senate: President—Robert Williams of Passaic; Secretary—H. B. Rollinson of Union; Assistant Secretary—Joseph C. Kingdon of Burlington; Journal Clerk—Walter E. Edge of Atlantic; Assistant Journal Clerk—Andrew S. Church of Middlesex; Sergeant at Arms—Samuel P. Atchley of Mercer; Assistant Sergeant at Arms—William W. Binning of Berben; Calendar Clerk—W. H. Fisher of Ocean; Engrossing Clerk—Edgar Williams of Essex; Assistant Engrossing Clerk—James Shoemaker of Cape May; Bill Clerk—James E. Stanton of Sussex.

WHOLE TOWN UNDER WATER.

Ferryboat Navigating the Main Streets of Linn Creek, Mo.

RICHLAND, Mo., Jan. 8.—The entire Town of Linn Creek, in Southwest Missouri, is under water, the Osage River having risen eighteen inches above high-water mark.

The water is 5 feet deep in the Court House, and the ferryboat from the river, which is a mile from the city, is making regular trips through the main streets, carrying merchandise and household goods from the inundated buildings.

Several narrow escapes from drowning are reported.

Owing to the distance from the railroad and the lack of telephone or telegraph communication, particulars of the flood in Southwest Missouri are hard to obtain, but it is feared the loss to property has been enormous.

THIRTEEN MINERS PERISHED.

Details of the Explosion at Pachuca—Death of Rescuers.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 8.—Details of the burning to death of thirteen men in the Santa Gertrudia Mine, at Pachuca, State of Hidalgo, Mexico, Dec. 31, have been received here.

The night shift was about to go off duty and a number of the men already had reached the cage, when a terrific explosion occurred in one of the drifts. Several men who were between the fire and the cage ran up, and others could be heard shouting for help.

"Ned" Richards, an Englishman, called two companions to his assistance and ran back, braving the smoke and flames, and saved a Mexican who was fainting in the drift. They dragged him to the cage, and then a number of others running up, it was thought that all were accounted for, and the men all went to the top.

The roaring of the fire could be heard in the lower levels, and a great volume of smoke began the fill the shaft. The foreman procured his book and checked off the names of the men. Eleven failed to answer to their names.

Richards offered to be one to go below again and get the missing men. Three Mexicans stepped forward and volunteered to accompany him. They jumped into the cage and were lowered into the mine. Two of them went to their deaths—Richards and an unknown Mexican.

The four men, when they reached the level where the fire was raging, got out and made a quick search for the missing men, but the fire filled the empty spaces and forced the men back to the cage.

Richards made a gallant attempt to penetrate into one of the drifts and was overcome by gas and smoke. He failed to return and the unknown Mexican went after him. He found the Englishman unconscious and dragged him to the cage, but was in turn overcome. The others gave the signal and all four were hoisted up. Richards and the Mexican died within a few minutes after being raised to the surface.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are Fair, warmer, northeasterly winds.

The ridge of high pressure extends from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Middle Gulf of Mexico, and thence to the North Pacific coast. The storm to the north of Montana has moved to Manitoba. Light snow has fallen in the Middle Ohio Valley. The temperature has remained stationary in the Atlantic and Southwestern States, has fallen in Northern Montana, and has generally risen elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts. It will be warmer in the lower lake region and Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	7	29	29
6 A. M.	6	28	28
9 A. M.	6	28	28
12 M.	15	31	31
4 P. M.	16	34	33
6 P. M.	16	30	31
9 P. M.	13	28	29
12 P. M.	14	27	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	29⅞
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1896	11
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

AN ARCHBISHOP INSTALLED

ENTHRONEMENT CEREMONIES AT CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

An Enthusiastic Ritualist Shouts that the Ceremony and Archbishop Temple Are Frauds and Is Locked Up.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., the recently appointed Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England, was enthroned in the cathedral at Canterbury to-day in the presence of 12 Bishops, 350 clergymen, and a large gathering of the laity.

As the procession entered the cathedral an enthusiastic ritualist named Greenwood cried out: "Both the ceremony and the Archbishop are frauds."

Efforts were made to quiet Greenwood, but he continued his disturbance until he was seized by a policeman and locked up.

The approaches to the cathedral were densely packed with people, and the edifice was filled to the limit of its capacity. The cathedral was opened at 10:15, and the ceremonies began an hour later. After the mandate for the enthronement was presented by the Vicar General to the Chapter of Canterbury in the Treasury, the procession was formed, headed by the Beadsmen and the High Seneschal, the military, municipal, and county representatives following. To the right of the Archbishop was the Rev. F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, and the Vice Dean walked at his left. The Archbishop and the Deans were followed by the eight chaplains of the Archbishop and a long train of clergymen.

The ceremony began by the singing of the "Hallelujah Chorus" by the choir, the congregation joining in the singing. The mandate for the enthronement was then handed to the Archdeacon by the Vicar General. The mandate was read aloud by a notary public, and the Archbishop, in accordance with the mandate, was escorted to the throne by Archdeacon the Venerable Benjamin F. Smith. The Archbishop took his seat upon the Archiepiscopal throne and the Archdeacon pronounced him duly installed.

The Morning Prayer was read by the Dean, after which the Archdeacons of Canterbury, the Venerable Benjamin F. Smith and the Right Rev. George R. Eden, the Dean and Vice Dean of Canterbury escorted the Archbishop to the marble chair, called the Patriarchal Throne, the throne of the Archbishops of Canterbury for hundreds of years. After the Archbishop had knelt in prayer the procession was reformed and marched back to the Chapter House, where the Archbishop was assigned to the principal seat. The Primate then took the oath, pledging himself to maintain the rights of the Canterbury Church, the prelates and ministers of the church solemnly and formally declared their obedience to the Archbishop, and the ceremony ended.

LABOR TROUBLES IN JAPAN.

Cotton Factors Boycott a Mill Which Would Not Keep a Blacklist.

TOKIO, Dec. 22.—In connection with the fears recently entertained in America lest Japan should become a serious industrial competitor of the United States, it is interesting to observe that the old problem of capital and labor is already beginning to harass Japan's manufacturing career.

Warned by Western experience, Japanese cotton spinners adopted at the outset measures to guard against arbitrary demands on the part of their operatives. The various mills throughout the country entered into a union, each pledging itself not to employ operatives who had been dismissed by or had deserted from any other member of the combination.

Had it been possible to bring all the cotton factories into the union, the position of capitalists would have been impregnable. But one mill, the Kanaga Fuchi, declined to join, and in a short time the female operatives in the union mills began to desert at an alarming rate. Every effort has been made to stop the desertions, but so far without result, and the union mills have served notice that anybody dealing with the Kanaga Fuchi will not be allowed to buy union mill yarns.

BISHOP KEANE TO STAY IN ROME

Nominated Bishop Assistant at the Pontifical Throne.

ROME, Jan. 8.—Bishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, has been nominated Bishop Assistant at the Pontifical Throne.

It is understood that Bishop Keane will be stationed in Rome.

Claim to Part of Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 8.—Joseph Boulanger, a half-breed of Elgin, Kan., announced yesterday that he would immediately bring suit to recover forty acres of land in the heart of Kansas City, now worth between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. The land was bought from the Government in 1832 by Collise Montardeau, a French trader, who was the grandfather of the present claimant. Boulanger claims that his grandfather, being ignorant of legal forms, never filed the patent, and that the transfers of the property since than have been invalid.

Mr. Twombly Abandons His Big Farm.

MADISON, N. J., Jan. 8.—H. McK. Twombly, after having expended over $1,500,000 on his farm of 700 acres in this vicinity, has decided to close it for an indefinite period. The greater part of the land where the large farm buildings stand was a swamp when Mr. Twombly bought it. He has ditched the place thoroughly, and it is now one of the finest farms in New Jersey. The stable is furnished with electric lights throughout, and has accommodations for 200 horses.

Too Many Pardons in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—As a result of the popular clamor against the action of ex-Gov. Upham in pardoning a number of notorious life prisoners in the closing days of his Administration, one of the first acts of the Legislature, which will meet next week, will be to pass an amendment to the Constitution taking the pardoning prerogative from the Governor and vesting it in a board. Gov. Scofield is strongly in favor of the reform, and will recommend it in his message to the Legislature.

Best Map of New York City.
In the Eagle Almanac 1897. For sale everywhere. —Adv.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Representative Johnson of California Attacks Hearst and Sutro for Their Opposition to the Pending Bill.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Upon request of Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) a resolution was agreed to instructing the Attorney General to add to his last annual report full copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the department and public officers and all persons relative to the railroad strike in Chicago in 1894 and the action of the Government in suppressing the same.

Pacific Railroads Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to further consider the Pacific Railroads Funding bill.

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.,) opened the day's proceedings in a brief speech supporting the bill. He said he did not subscribe to the theory of the sentimental side of the controversy—that the builders of these roads were great public benefactors, opening up a vast territory to the growth of the improvement and prosperity of the Nation. There was another side, which might be called the popular side, that held these men up to scorn as public robbers. He did not subscribe to that view, either.

There was no use, he said, discussing matters beyond the power of remedy by Congress. The fact was that the Government had loaned its credit to the companies by the issue of its bonds, taking as security for the repayment of the money thus advanced second mortgages upon certain property. The bonds issued amounted to something over sixty millions, and the security was a second mortgage upon about 3,000 miles of railroad. This mortgage did not include the terminals of the railroads, an assertion, Mr. Patterson said, that was in harmony with the opinion of the Supreme Court, and of the Attorney General of the United States as well. The obligations resting upon the railroads, in addition to the Government lien, amounted to about $55,000 a mile, which, together with the cause mentioned by Mr. Powers, made it impossible for the railroad companies to earn and pay the interest on their debts, not to speak of the principal of the obligations, amounting altogether to about $175,000,000. The question was, "What is the Government going to do with this enormous indebtedness?"

Two Propositions.

But two practical propositions presented themselves, he said. One contemplated Government ownership and management of the railroads; the other, and only alternative, was a settlement with the owners. To the first he was unalterably opposed, preferring, he said, that the whole debt should be cancelled rather than that Congress should take the roads. "All my public life," Mr. Patterson said, "I have been trying to get the Government to go out of the banking business, and I most earnestly protest against its going into the railroad business."

Mr. Harrison (Dem., Ala.,) followed in opposition to the bill. He believed that the time had come for Congress to take action, but could not support the pending measure because it was far too favorable to the companies. The Union Pacific had made a much more advantageous proposition to the Government than that contained in the bill. That corporation, too, he said, was much more able to comply with the requirements of the pending bill than was the Central Pacific, and he could not understand why they should be put upon an equality.

Boatner's Objections.

Mr. Boatner, (Dem., La.,) who opposed the bill, said the House was asked to accept the terms of a settlement dictated by the railroads themselves, and based upon their alleged poverty, because the Government had a mortgage security for its debt upon disjointed portions of a railroad system. If Section 9 of the Thurman act was not in contravention of the Constitution, the Government did have a substantial lien upon the entire property of the railroads, and in the face of this fact a proposition was advocated here to accept the companies' offer of a settlement, on the theory that the Government was a helpless creditor of insolvent corporations, whose business has been so mortgaged as to divert all their assets beyond the power of recovery. Mr. Boatner reviewed the history of the companies to prove his assertions that the stock of the corporations had been illegally issued to the officers and Directors and that the members of these boards were individually liable to the United States for the value of the stock thus fraudulently and illegally issued, after the ability of the corporations to meet the Government debt had been exhausted.

Alexander E. Orr's Offer.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) asserted that the bill was not half so good an offer for the Government as Senator Brice reported that Alexander E. Orr, Chairman of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, made to Congress two years ago. Then it was proposed to extend the Government debt at 2 per cent., the company to retire present prior obligations and give the Government a first mortgage. The present bill, the declaration of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Powers) to the contrary notwithstanding, did not give the Government a single dollar for additional security, while it increased the principal of the Union Pacific debt $21,000,000 and of the Central Pacific $24,000,000. Mr. Swanson insisted that the railroad companies could do much better for the Government than the bill proposed, and ought to be made to do so. Union Pacific stock, subject to an assessment of $15 a share, was quoted to-day at $9.50 and $10 in New York, showing that the stockholders of the company were willing to assume the payment of the first mortgage bonds and the Government debt and put $15 a share more into the treasury.

Omaha Bridge.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) desired to bring one thing to the attention of the House. The reports of the committee on this bill and of previous committees in Congress were based upon the assumption that the Supreme Court had decided that the Government had no lien upon the terminals of the road, especially upon the Omaha Bridge. This was, in his opinion, an error. The court had decided, in the Kansas Pacific Railroad case, that the Government was entitled to demand 5 per cent. of the net earnings only of that portion of the road which had received Government aid in its construction; but in the case of the United States vs. the Denver Pacific, decided the same day and by the same Justice, the Supreme Court held in express terms that the earnings of the Omaha Bridge and terminals were to be included in making the calculation, specifically declaring, under the rule in the Kansas Pacific case, that the Government did have a lien upon the Omaha Bridge and terminals.

Johnson's Sarcasm.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) spoke against the bill as not a good business proposition, and was followed by Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.,) in a speech for the bill, full of bitter sarcasm directed against the gentlemen who had charged that the projectors of the roads had made money out of the construction of the enterprises. He drew a humorous picture of these men, in the place of the builders of the road, coming to Washington after the work had been completed and turning over to the Treasury the money which they had miraculously made in their project.

"Would they have done it?" he asked, incredulously.

Mr. Johnson said the practical question before the House to-day was how could the Government get its money. If the roads were forced to a sale, it was a demonstrable fact that the proceeds of the sale would not pay the first mortgage, let alone satisfying the Government indebtedness. The only feasible and practicable thing to do was to give the companies time in which to pay their debts. They were no worse off,

Hives

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The best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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Mr. Johnson said, than the Government of the United States or National banks, in which some of his colleagues from California were Directors, which could not pay their debts if all their obligations should be presented at once. There was no sense, he said, in trying to force a debtor to pay a million dollars when he hasn't the money. The only businesslike thing to do was to give him an opportunity to earn the money and pay the debt. That was what this bill proposed, he said, and in addition it gave to the Government a mortgage upon that part of the line which would enable it to reach the ocean in case necessity arose for seizure or sale under the proposed new mortgage.

He Attacks Hearst and Sutro.

Mr. Johnson declared that Mayor Sutro and W. R. Hearst of The San Francisco Examiner were responsible for the opposition to the bill by California members. Mr. Johnson made a vituperative attack on Hearst.

Mr. Arnold, (Rep., Penn.,) a member of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, defended the bill, saying it presented but two questions to the House—a settlement of the debt or Government ownership and control of the railroads—a Populistic proposition, pure and simple. Much of the opposition to the measure, he said, came from California. He asked the House to ignore the fight between the people of that State and Huntington.

Let them do as they would, Congress should vote on and dispose of this matter on business principles, and for the interest of the whole country.

Cooper Replies to Johnson.

Mr. Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) who had been referred to by Mr. Johnson as being one of the critics of the railroad constructors, replied to that and the attack upon Mr. Hearst by Mr. Johnson, repelling the aspersions cast upon him. He referred to the fact that Mr. Johnson alone of all the California delegation had championed the Funding bill, and had been defeated for reelection by more than 5,000 votes—the largest majority given against a Republican Congressional candidate in that State for years. Were the gentleman's constituents who voted to retire him from public life all "blackmailed" by the gentleman residing in New York? Mr. Cooper referred to the vast profits made by the constructors of the roads—nearly $100,000,000—and contemptuously dismissed the argument on their behalf based upon the "risk" they took by the statement that they did not invest a cent of their own money. The Government Directors of the Union Pacific were unanimous in favor of foreclosure of the mortgages.

In the seven and a half minutes allotted to him by Mr. Hubbard, in charge of the time against the bill, Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) endeavored to state his objections to the measure.

The general debate against the bill was closed by Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.)

Hepburn for the Bill.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) a member of the Pacific Railroads Committee, made the closing argument in favor of the bill.

Referring to the objections made against the bill by Mr. Hubbard, (Rep., Mo.,) that better propositions had been made by the companies than that contained in the pending bill, Mr. Hepburn asserted that either the propositions referred to had not been authoritatively made or had been shown to the satisfaction of the committee to be beyond the power of the companies to carry out.

Mr. Hepburn contended that the proposition for the Government to take control of the roads would be but the entering wedge in the Populist scheme to bring all the railroads of the United States under Government ownership and control.

Referring to the complaint of opponents of the bill that the people of California were writhing under the burden imposed by Mr. Huntington and his associates in the management of the Central Pacific Railroad, Mr. Hepburn asked if it were probable, or even possible, that the residents of the great city of San Francisco, the wealthiest city of its size in the Union, the charges being true, would sit supinely down and do nothing further than complain to Congress.

Freight Charges.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) interrupted to ask if it were not true that the charges for freights in California were less than they were in New England.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) replied: "They are, as I know from personal experience in shipping freights."

In conclusion, Mr. Hepburn defended the committee's proposition as the best that could be secured. It increased, he said, the security held by the Government, despite the authorized increased face of the first mortgages, and in that belief it submitted the bill to the House for action.

The committee then rose, and several Executive communications were laid before the House.

At 5 o'clock the House, under the rules, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Evening Session.

The evening session of the House, devoted, under the rules, to the consideration of private pension bills, was rendered of no avail to-night by absenteeism.

Upon the usual motion being made to go into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Erdman (Dem., Penn.,) suggested that by the order adopted by the House relating to the Pacific Railroad Funding bill nothing else could be considered until it had been disposed of. He desired to offer an amendment to that bill, but Mr. Thomas (Rep., Mich.,) raised the point of order that that could not be done. The Speaker pro tem., Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) sustained the point of order, from which ruling Mr. Erdman appealed. The decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 54 to 1.

Members Arrested.

Mr. Erdman made the point of no quorum, and the rest of the evening was occupied in proceedings under a call of the House. A resolution was passed directing the Sergeant at Arms to arrest and bring to the bar of the House members absent without leave. Messrs. Stallings, (Alabama;) Woodward, (North Carolina,) and Kleburg, (Texas,) were brought in. After they had furnished the requisite amount of amusement to the members present by giving their excuses, they were excused.

The return of the Sergeant at Arms upon the execution of the warrants issued to him for the arrest of absent members was, on motion by Mr. Thomas, (Rep., Mich.,) postponed until after the reading of the journal on Tuesday next. This brought out an inquiry from Mr. Chickering (Rep., N. Y.,) as to the status to-morrow and Monday of members arrested by the Sergeant at Arms, whether or not they would be permitted to vote upon the Pacific Railroad Funding bill.

The Speaker pro tem.—I have no doubt the Speaker will rule upon that question when it is raised.

Mr. Chickering—Well, it will be raised.

At 10:30 the session expired by limitation under the rules, and the House stood adjourned until to-morrow.

COMMERCE COMMITTEE WORK.

Extension of Time for Building the East River Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The House Commerce Committee to-day reported favorably on the following bills:

Extending till January, 1900, the time for the completion of the bridge across East River, between New York and Long Island.

Authorizing the Union Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River between Allegheny County and Mifflin Township, Penn.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in Stevens County, Washington.

Authorizing the construction of a steel bridge over the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Granting a life-saving medal to Daniel E. Lynn of Port Huron, Mich., in recognition of his heroic services in the attempt to rescue the crew of the schooner William Shup, May 19, 1894.

The committee decided to hear on Tuesday next the advocates of the bill which proposes an extension of the time for equipping rolling stock with automatic couplers and air brakes.

Another hearing will be given on Friday of next week on the bill introduced by Mr. Curtis of New York authorizing the construction of a cable between the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, and Japan, under the concession granted to Z. S. Spaulding.

LEGAL TENDER REDEMPTION.

December Shows a Reduction in the Amount Presented.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Public men here are gratified at the Treasury report for December, which shows a great reduction in the volume of legal tender notes presented for redemption in gold.

These redemptions have been a serious factor in Treasury management since the passage of the Sherman law. They became especially large in the Spring of 1893, but were intermittent during the latter part of that year. The total redemptions of the fiscal year 1893 were $102,100,245; of 1894, $84,842,150; of 1895, $117,154,198, and of 1896, $158,655,956. The first six months of the present fiscal year have shown redemptions amounting to about $51,000,000. This is a reduction over the rate of the two preceding years, although somewhat higher than 1894. The first three months, however, ending Oct. 31, showed redemptions of $34,816,249, while the last three months have afforded a total of only $19,000,000.

The last of these three months, it is thought, was disturbed by the threat of the abolition of the gold standard, and if the redemptions of the last two months alone are taken, they afford an average which would cause total redemptions in a year of less than $45,000,000.

It is probable that the marked decrease shown in December over November will be repeated this year, and that the redemptions during the eight months following the general elections will be less than $20,000,000.

TOM WATSON'S CONTEST.

The House Elections Committee Takes Up the Georgia Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—There was a large sprinkling of Georgians before the House Elections Committee No. 1 this morning to hear the argument in the contested election case of Watson vs. Black, from the Tenth Georgia District. Mr. Watson was the Populist candidate for the Vice Presidency. Black has been for many years a member of the House.

It was expected that Mr. Watson would present his own case, but he failed to appear, and was represented by Mr. William C. Glenn of Atlanta. Mr. Black had an imposing array of counsel, consisting of Joseph B. Gunning, Joseph E. Lamar, C. H. Cohen, and Boykin Wright, all of Georgia. Judge Turner, one of the veteran members of the House from Georgia, was an interested spectator.

Chipman Not with Wild & Co.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday said that Charles M. Chipman, supposed to be a commercial traveler from this city, was lying in a dangerous condition in the Emergency Hospital there as the result of an attempt at suicide by asphyxiation in his room in a hotel. Chipman registered as F. E. Young of Philadelphia. A dispatch was sent to H. S. Robbins, care of Wild & Co., 82 Worth Street, in accordance with a request in a letter written by Chipman. At the office of Wild & Co. it was said that Chipman was only a casual acquaintance of Mr. Robbins, that Mr. Robbins did not know anything about his affairs, and that Chipman was in no manner connected with the firm. Mr. Robbins did not go to Washington.

Calisthenics for Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has issued a general circular embodying a manual of bell-bar calisthenics to be performed with the service rifle by the men in all the troops under his orders. The system was devised by Commander Cotton of the Navy, and is used on the flagship Philadelphia. An innovation in army orders appearing in this circular consists of twenty-one pages of music for band instruments to accompany the various exercises.

Flags for District Schools.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—There is no doubt that the House will pass the McMillan resolution, which came over from the Senate last evening. This appropriates $1,000 for purchasing flags to be floated over the schoolhouses of the District. It provides that at all times when the schools are in session, and also on all National holidays, the flags shall be run up. The purchase of the flags is left to the School Trustees.

TORTURED BY ROBBERS.

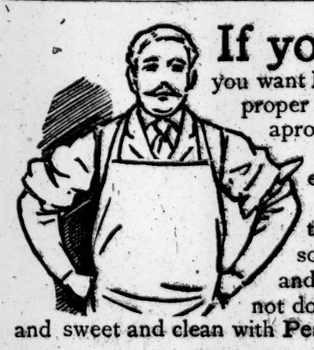
An Aged Couple in Illinois Maltreated by Men Seeking for Plunder.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Christopher Wartenburg, an aged German farmer, and his wife, who live on a farm in Du Page County, were tortured by robbers on Tuesday night, and are now, it is said, in a condition so serious that both may die. The couple were found at their home late on Wednesday bound, gagged, and with their feet frozen in tubs of snow. The woman was unconscious, and her husband nearly so.

They had given lodging to two strangers, and at midnight the farmer and his wife were aroused by the men, who presented revolvers, and demanded to know the whereabouts of a large sum of money supposed to be concealed about the premises.

The old couple protested they had no money. Mrs. Wartenburg was then seized and bound, and her feet thrust into a tub filled with snow. Her sufferings and her husband's pleading failed to move the robbers, who presently treated the aged man in a similar manner.

After ransacking the house, the strangers departed with $4, leaving their victims to suffer.



If you're a butcher,

you want **Pearline.** You want it for the proper washing of your frocks and aprons, and to keep the benches, blocks, floors, shelves, hooks, etc., as clean as they ought to be. There's nothing that will do this like **Pearline.** And it takes so little time, and so little trouble and work that there's no excuse for not doing it. Keep everything dainty and sweet and clean with **Pearline.**

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ASKING FOR MORE TARIFF

POTTERY, GLASS, AND TILE MANUFACTURERS ARE HEARD.

They Plead with the Ways and Means Committee for Greater Protection, Describing the Condition of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day listened to statements by representatives of the earthenware, glassware, marble and stone industries.

F. W. Walker of Beaver Falls, Penn., advocated a change in the section of the present law relating to tiles, favoring a new classification, with specific duties. On tiles now paying 25 per cent. ad valorem he desired a duty of 10 cents per square foot, or 4 cents per pound, and on the higher grades, now paying 40 per cent., he requested a duty of 20 cents per square foot, or 5 cents per pound. Most of the tiles now imported were being undervalued, and were brought in under the 25 per cent. rate. The duties he asked would give the industry the required protection, yield more revenue, and simplify the collections.

R. W. Leslie of Philadelphia advocated the retention of the present duty on cement.

L. Arington of Alton, Ill., asked, on behalf of the glassblowers of Illinois the restoration of the McKinley rates on bottles.

E. A. Agard of Streator, Ill., a glassblower, said that the American workman had been driven to the wall by the present tariff law. The old duty was simply just and fair, and injured no one. The present duty had in no way benefited the consumer, and it had almost ruined the workmen.

Lime and Flint Products.

W. J. Smith of Pittsburg spoke for the workers in flint and lime glassware, the most important branch of the glass industry, employing the greatest number of laborers, and having the largest capital. He asked for protection on lime and flint products in order that the industry might live and employment be given the idle workmen. Bohemia, with the cheapest labor in the world, was the greatest competitor. Germany, where the wages were only about one-third of what they were here, came next. The industry needed stimulation now more than ever before, and in his opinion the duties given should exceed those in the McKinley law.

He exhibited glassware which was being imported and laid down in this country at a price less than the labor would cost here. From 75 to 80 per cent. of the cost of making flint and lime glass was in the labor.

In reply to a question by Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) he said that he knew nothing of a trust among glass manufacturers.

Cut Glass Manufacturers.

W. F. Dorflinger of New York, representing the Cut Glass Manufacturers' Association, said a high tariff on cut glass was necessary in order to compete successfully with the ware produced by cheap foreign labor. In the United States the wages averaged $18 per week; in England $8, in Belgium $5, and in other countries even lower. Foreign makers had resident agents in the United States to whom goods were consigned, and they always managed to undersell the domestic makers. The foreign price of these goods could not be obtained, but he was confident a systematic method of undervaluation was being practiced. To check this fraud, specific instead of ad valorem duties were necessary.

F. L. Bodine of Philadelphia, a manufacturer of cylinder window glass and green and flint bottles, said that the effect of the present law had been to reduce wages, close factories, and bankrupt most of the domestic makers. From 85 to 90 per cent. of the cost of this product represented labor. American competition had reduced the price of the ware, and between 1894 and 1896, when American competition had been diminished, the cost had advanced about 15 per cent. The importation of foreign glass was unnecessary, as the mills of this country were able to supply the home demand, and would do so if the labor alone was given the requisite protection. The Belgian manufacturers, he understood, were determined to supply this market, and in order to do so, were willing to put their goods here even at a loss. Under these conditions he thought it reasonable, just, and necessary to have rates not lower than those fixed in the McKinley law.

Window-Glass Makers.

Samuel Burns, representing the window-glass makers of Pittsburg, said that those he represented required an additional tariff to compete with foreigners. The effects of the Wilson bill had been disastrous to the workmen and the trade, the workmen being forced to accept a reduction of from 22 to 28 per cent. in their wages soon after its passage. Under the McKinley law their wages averaged about $79 per month for thirty-nine weeks per year, while under the present law the average was about $57 per month for thirty-one weeks.

John W. Morgan of Trenton, N. J., spoke for the potters of his State. The operators of that State were in a deplorable condition—a condition far worse than the laborers in any other country. Their weekly earnings prior to the passage of the Wilson bill had been $11.40 per week; under it their wages had been reduced to $4.68 per week. For ten years prior to the passage of the present law there had been no trouble. It was utterly impossible to compete with foreign labor. The condition of the potters in New Jersey was deplorable. They had been forced to sell their household goods, and, in many cases, to live two and three families in one house. They were ready, willing, and anxious to work, and would have it if a protective tariff bill were passed. At present every pottery in the State was closed.

E. J. Whitehead, a potter of Trenton, N. J., like Mr. Morgan, was present in the interest of the laborers. Their condition, he said, had been accurately described by Mr. Morgan, and he did not care to repeat it. He requested specific duties about equal to those under the McKinley law.

Western Potters.

Mr. E. A. Stevenson of East Liverpool, Ohio, spoke for the potters of the West. Their condition was much the same as that of the New Jersey workmen, as described by their representatives. If protection were not given, he feared for the future of the Republican Party.

Representative Taylor of Ohio, who represents the district formerly represented by President-elect McKinley, spoke for the manufacturing and operative potters. What they wanted, he said, was the recognition by Congress of the difference in wages paid to workmen here and abroad. He said that pottery was the only great industry which had not been given a fair chance on the American soil. To illustrate his argument he exhibited specimens of fine Japanese ware, cups, dishes, &c., which were laid down in New York at a price far below the cost here to decorate. He exhibited specimens of fine ware made in New Jersey, which, he said, was equal in texture and art to any in the world. These goods were so fine that it required an American stamp to convince experts that they were made in this country.

Replying to a question by Mr. McMillin, he said that there was a potters' association which fixed rates. It did not limit the output or prevent different potters from selling at whatever prices they desired.

American Wages.

American makers could not, under the present conditions, pay fair American wages. Some five or six of the finest works ever erected had closed in the past three years, and those still operating were running on half time and reduced wages.

He spoke of the undervaluations being practiced in the importations of goods from abroad, and asked for specific rates of duty on pottery wares. If this was not possible he desired compound rates. He would suggest a specific duty by weight on plain goods, with an ad valorem rate to cover decorations.

Chairman Dingley called attention to the fact that in 1896 there had been an increase in the amount of goods imported over 1893, while the revenue for the latter year was greater.

A. C. Wiggin, Secretary of the New England Crockery Association, advocated the retention of the present rates of duty.

In reply to a question he said he was an importer. He could give no information regarding undervaluation, and did not think it was practiced to any extent.

Representative Sorg of Ohio, at the request of the Pasteur Filter Company, asked to have the tubes used in making their filters placed on the free list. The article was not made in this country, and the duty only increased the cost.

F. C. Partridge of Rutland, Vt., desired a duty on marble. Being a luxury, it was a proper commodity upon which to raise revenue. A duty on the higher grades of foreign marble had the effect of reducing the price of the domestic product.

D. M. Stewart of Chattanooga, Tenn., a manufacturer of lava gas tips, advocated a specific duty of 50 cents per gross on importations of lava tips.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when those interested in iron, steel, and lead ores will be heard.

WILL BLOCKADE CHARLESTON.

Plans for the Manœuvres of Admiral Bunce's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Admiral Bunce's squadron of evolution will blockade Charleston early in February. The Admiral had a long conference with Secretary Herbert and other naval officials to-day, and as a result his plans for drills and manoeuvres, of which the rigid military blockade of Charleston, S. C., is to be the chief feature, were thoroughly approved, and all necessary arrangements for carrying out the proposed operations will at once be inaugurated.

The scheme involves the maintenance of a strong blockading fleet off Charleston Harbor, and the assignment of one or more fast vessels, including the Vesuvius, to duty as blockade runners. Stores and coal will be massed at Port Royal as a base for the smaller blockading cruisers, but the battleships, and perhaps the big cruisers, will have to take turns going to Hampton Roads for supplies, unless it shall prove feasible to serve them on the high seas.

It is expected that the new cruiser Brooklyn, which will be ready to leave Philadelphia to-morrow to get a silver service from the city for which she was christened, and is then under orders to take aboard her torpedo outfit at Newport, will be attached to the squadron in time for the manoeuvres.

The fleet will be the most powerful gathered in recent years. It will include the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, Maine, and Texas, the cruisers New York, Brooklyn, Columbia, Newark, Raleigh, Montgomery, Marblehead, and Castine, the ram Katahdin, the monitors Puritan and Amphitrite, the torpedo boats Cushing and Ericsson, the dispatch vessels Dolphin and Vesuvius, and the transport Fern.

FUNERAL OF GEN. WALKER.

Many Prominent Persons Attended the Ceremony in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Many distinguished persons attended the funeral of Gen. Francis A. Walker at Trinity Church to-day. Although in deference to the wishes of the family there was no suggestion of a military funeral, 1,200 students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology escorted the remains from the residence, at 237 Beacon Street, to the church. The various delegations then entered the west vestibule of the church, those not composing the delegations marching by the church. Each student wore a crêpe rosette.

There were honorary pall bearers as follows: Representing the Commonwealth, Gov. Wolcott; the city, Mayor Quincy; the National Academy of Sciences, Prof. Asaph Hall; the Corporation of the Institute of Technology, William Endicott, Jr.; the Faculty of the Institute, ex-President John D. Runkle; Executive Committee of the Corporation, Col. Thomas L. Livermore; Amherst College, President Merrill E. Gates; Yale University, Dr. George J. Brush, Director of the Sheffield Scientific School; Harvard University, President Eliot; Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Col. John S. Hazard; Museum of Fine Arts, Col. Henry Lee; Massachusetts Historical Society, Samuel A. Green; Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, John C. Ropes; St. Botolph Club, Solomon Lincoln.

The Rev E. Winchester Donald and the Rev. William Dewart officiated.

BOOTH-TUCKERS IN SOCIETY.

A Salvation Army Meeting in a Washington Drawing Room.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The leading society people of Washington listened attentively for two hours this noon in the drawing rooms of ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster to Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who described to them the purposes and achievements of the Salvation Army.

Dr. Frederick Nice, private secretary to Commander Booth-Tucker, and the violinist of the army, entertained the audience with his playing, and the meeting closed with them all singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," under his leadership.

This is the first time Washington society has had a Salvation Army meeting, but in view of the meeting's success, it is probable that it will not be the last, for Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. Brice, and all the other social leaders were greatly impressed with what they saw and heard.

Gov. Harris and the Dawes Treaty.

ARDMORE, I. T., Jan. 8.—In his message, delivered to the Legislature at Tishomingo, Gov. Harris said: "The Dawes-Choctaw treaty does not suit. Such an agreement is not the best for our people, and unless prompt action be taken, that treaty may be ratified and the same be made applicable to us. We have two courses to pursue—treat with Dawes, or do nothing and take the consequences. As an Indian, I must prefer to remain as we are, yet my better judgment teaches me that this is impossible."

Griffith to be Made a Colonel.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—William H. Griffith, Gov. Black's private secretary, is to have the title of Colonel, which for some years has been bestowed on those holding the position. It is announced that Brig. Gen. Carroll, Chief of Artillery on the Governor's staff, will appoint Mr. Griffith Assistant Chief of Artillery, which carries with it the rank of Colonel.

A CONVICT'S TRAGIC LEAP

FREDERICK HOFFMAN DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY IDLENESS.

After a Week's Solitary Confinement at Sing Sing Prison He Jumped from the Fifth Tier Gallery to the Stone Floor.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The law against contract labor in the prisons of the State, which went into effect Jan. 1, has had the effect already of driving one convict to attempt suicide.

When the prisoners in Sing Sing Prison were released from their cells for exercise this morning, Frederick Hoffman, who occupied a cell on the fifth tier, near the top of the prison, leaped over the railing to the stone floor, seventy-five feet below, and sustained injuries from which he will die.

Until Jan. 1 Hoffman had been employed in the printing office of the prison. For the past week he has been locked up in his cell in solitary confinement, except when he was allowed a little exercise each day. The confinement seemed to prey upon his mind. He became morose, and frequently told the convicts in the adjoining cells that if he did not get work soon he would take his life. He said an hour seemed like a week while he was unemployed.

Last night he made up his mind to kill himself. He wrote a note to the Warden. In it he said he feared his mind would give way under the strain of thinking over his misfortunes and that his sufferings were far worse than death. He also made the request that his little belongings in New York City should be given to his wife and child.

There is a gallery all around the prison building on inside of each tier of cells. The prisoners take their exercise by walking around these galleries. When Hoffman's cell was opened at 6:30 this morning he passed out into the gallery of the fifth tier to exercise with the other prisoners. The keepers did not notice anything peculiar about his conduct as he fell in line, but just as the line started to march, he broke from it and jumped over the railing.

Hoffman did not move after striking the stone pavement. Word was sent immediately to Warden Sage and Chief Keeper Connaughton. Dr. Irvine, the prison physician, was also summoned, and had the injured man removed to the prison hospital. He was still alive, although unconscious. One of his legs was broken, his head was badly cut, and he was seriously injured internally. The doctors say there is no chance of his recovery.

Keeper Connaughton directed their attention to the other convicts. It was feared that they would be excited into doing something. But the prison discipline kept them in excellent order. Some showed great despondency, however.

Hoffman was sentenced in New York City Dec. 20, 1895, to five years' imprisonment for attempted burglary. He was always cheerful when he was employed, during his enforced idleness a great change came over him. His spirits seemed to droop, and he lost all relish for his food.

Warden Sage says he fears the close confinement to which the convicts are now subjected will drive some of the weaker-minded ones out of their senses. He has ordered a strict watch to be kept on all the prisoners. He says he is powerless to give them work, except in the case of a few hundred, whom he has put to work breaking stones and doing odd chores about the prison.

There are over 1,000 convicts confined in cells. They have time to think over their unhappy situation, and the keepers in the prison bear the Warden out in saying that, instead of being cheerful, as they were when they had work, the convicts are now sullen and morose.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Jackson Handicap Won by Donna Rita, a 15-to-1 Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—This being a legal holiday, a large crowd was at the track. The Jackson Handicap, $1,000, went to Donna Rita, a 15-to-1 shot. The club has opened eight extra thousand-dollar stakes, to close Jan. 20.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. R. Q. Ben, 102 pounds, (Turbiville,) 5 to 2, won by two lengths; Candy, 87, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, second by three lengths; Gracie C., 100, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Glen Albyn, Trixie, Sir John, Master Fred Winslow, and Partner also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds; six furlongs. Hill Billy, 107 pounds, (Foucan,) 10 to 1, won, by half a length; Grayling, 100, (Morse,) even, second by a dozen lengths; Minnie Murphy, 105, (Scherrer,) third. Time—1:16½. Miss Verne and Cannon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Necedeah, 100 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Allamo, 105, (Gatewood,) 5 to 2, second by four lengths; Denver, 107, (Morse,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:30¾. J. V. Caster, Gomez, Roland, Double Dummy, Senator Penrose, Falter, and Foneway also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jackson Handicap, $1,000; seven furlongs. Donna Rita, 92 pounds, (Clay,) 15 to 1, won by two lengths; Damocles, 114, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 5, second by a length; Rosemar, 108, (Everett,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Our Bishop, Laureate, David, Provident, and Meddler also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Davezac, 109 pounds, (Morse,) 4 to 1, won by a neck; Paros, 113, (McGlone,) 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Miss Clark, 109, (Clerico,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼. Stark, Ixion, Soundmore, Laurada Vie, and Flora Ballard also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Dorothy, 99 pounds, (Hirsch,) even, won by four lengths; May Ashley, 99, (Hough,) 8 to 1, second by two lengths; Tommy Rutter, 99, (Morse,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:16¼. Fischer, Alva, Loyal Prince, Annie Sweet, and Tricky Jim also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The racing at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Selling; one and one-eighth miles. Navy Blue, 107 pounds, (P. Sullivan,) 4 to 1, won by a head; Carrie U., 102, (Barringer,) 7 to 1, second by a head; Brametta, 102, (Jones,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:57¼. Rebekah, Fleetwood, Examiner, Broad Billow, and Mascero also ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse; five furlongs. Figleaf, 97 pounds, (Jones,) even, won by a neck; George Palmer, 99, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1, second by three lengths; Sly, 112, (P. Sloane,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:02½. Fortuna, Tryst, Mercutio, Harold Lindsay, Roltaire, Laura Burt, Lady Levram, Lady Hurst, and Nonchalance also ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling; seven furlongs. Fortuna, 95 pounds, (Thompson,) 4 to 1, won by three lengths; George Ross, 106, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, second by half a length; Coda, 92, (Slaecter,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:29¼. Boreas, Fly, Joe K., Allahabad, Schnitz, and Doubtful also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Purse; one mile. Mount McGregor, 102 pounds, (Jones,) even, won by a half length; St. Leo, 112, (H. Martin,) 11 to 5, second by a neck; Captive, 102, (Sloan,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:40¾. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE—Selling; seven furlongs. McLight, 110 pounds, (Doggett,) 5 to 1, won by three-quarters of a length; Moylan, 108, (Sloan,) 9 to 20, second by three-quarters of a length; Olive, 98, (Jones,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:29¼. Miss Ross and Arnette also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Welter weights; six furlongs. Elmer F., 132 pounds, (Freeman,) 12 to 1, won by a neck; Formal, 132, (Sloan,) 8 to 5, second by one and a half lengths; Sport McAllister, 152, (Doggett,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:17¼. Pecksniff, Grady, Hueneme, Fond Hope, and Gold Bug also ran.

Meeting of College Athletes.

G. T. Kirby, Columbia University; S. M. Kendrick, University of Pennsylvania; Howard Bill, New York University; Oliver Shiris, Cornell, and A. H. Bullock, Harvard, the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Athletic Union, met in Parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and prepared the report to be submitted at the annual meeting of the association, which is to be held Saturday, Feb. 27. The amendments to the Constitution, which have already been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, were agreed to, and will probably be passed. It was decided to recommend the advisability of having the agreement with the League of American Wheelmen changed. The college boys want to run their own bicycle races to suit themselves, and also want to be allowed to pay the expenses of the riders on the different college teams to the place where the races are held. Unless the league will agree with the college boys there will be war between the two organizations.

The Yacht Racing League.

The committee of the New York Yacht Club to consider the advisability of forming a Yacht Racing League met at the clubhouse last evening. There were present Commodore E. M. Brown, S. Nicholson Kane, Clarence A. Postley, and James D. Smith. The absentees were C. Oliver Iselin, L. Cass Ledyard, and E. D. Morgan. John F. Lovejoy pointed out the benefits to be derived from the formation of the league. The session was a long one, and if the members finally adjourned to meet again next week. There seems little likelihood of the committee indorsing the scheme. Messrs. Kane, Smith, Brown Morgan, and Ledyard are said to be opposed to it.

KILLED BY THE DEPUTIES

COOPER, THE SUMTER MURDERER, WAS SHOT TO DEATH.

After Two Days' Fighting He Had Escaped, but His Hiding Place Was Revealed by Relatives—Frenzied Work of a Mob.

SUMTER, S. C., Jan. 8.—Simon Cooper, the negro desperado, was shot dead by a posse of deputies this morning. Cooper, on Wednesday and Thursday, killed six persons and wounded as many more with his rifle, creating a veritable reign of terror in the neighborhood.

Fighting was continued for almost forty-eight hours.

Cooper kept the officers at a safe distance with a Winchester rifle, and the Sheriff telegraphed to the Governor, asking that a cannon with "solid" shot and a supply of long-range rifles be sent to him on a special train.

Gov. Evans replied that no cannon was available, and ordered Cooper's capture, dead or alive.

Balked in this, the Sheriff got a cannon in Sumter, but while it was being conveyed to the seat of war Cooper was killed.

It seems that, under protection of another house, some members of the posse got within a short distance of where Cooper was, and kept up a hot fire. He hailed them and offered to talk. One of their members told him it would be best to give himself up, but he replied with oaths. He was told if he came out unarmed with his hands up, he would not be killed.

Finally, Cooper did come out. One member of the posse, keeping him covered, walked up and took hold of him. The others then surrounded the negro, who began to resist. Then he was shot in the head with a pistol and afterward with a rifle.

He fell, but regained consciousness and kept up his cursing. It was suggested that he be burned, but the half-dead man was finally started toward Sumter. On the road the posse, which had assumed the proportions of a mob, tied the officers of the law, hauled Cooper out of the cart in which he was, and strung him up to a tree, riddling him with bullets.

A Coroner's inquest was held on the spot, resulting in a verdict that the killing had been done by persons unknown to the jury.

Cooper's body was carted through the streets of Sumter and viewed by a large crowd. The negroes seemed joyous over the killing of Cooper, who was dreaded by them. The desperado's last wish was that he might have a chance to kill the relatives who betrayed him, his location having been revealed by his half brother and uncle.

HARD FIGHT ON THE LOUD BILL.

The Senate Flooded with Petitions Against the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—It is only necessary to look at a page of The Congressional Record on any day to discover that the opponents of the Loud bill, which has just passed the House, are preparing to make a strong fight against it in the Senate.

Petitions are pouring in in an incessant stream both for and against the bill, but the opponents of the bill are more industrious than the supporters of it. If all the little newspapers that are somewhat dependent upon advertising agents in large cities had been engaged to enlist against the bill, which contains nothing to hurt the real weekly newspaper, there could not be a fuller net than has been drawn by the men on the outside who have organized the petition fight against the measure.

The American Trade Press Association of New York, for instance, sent in a petition for the passage of the bill on the same day that the American Sabbath Tract Society of Plainfield, N. J.; The Parlor and Lodge, The Southern Pythian, and many special papers that are supposed to have some business other than that of mere entertainment provided by the publication mentioned that may be carried on at Government expense through the mail service, petitioned against its passage. The petitions suggest by their titles the truth of the argument by Mr. Loud in the House that the abuse of the second-class mailing privilege has driven many business men into publication and into that sort of enterprise that demands that everything that is printed, from serial novels to serial advertisments, shall be distributed by the Post Office Department all over the country at the cost to the advertiser of 1 cent a pound.

Editions of "sample copies" amounting to 25,000,000 will be cut out of the privilege of bulk postage by the enactment of the bill into law. The country newspapers that enjoy free privileges now in their counties and States, and all papers that use the mails legitimately, will suffer no loss should the bill become a law. But the bill will take it out of the power of so-called newspaper publishers to do a book publishing business at a cost to the Government for carriage of many millions of dollars each year.

The consideration of the bill has brought out a vast quantity of testimony showing that the abuse of the privilege of periodical rates of postage has led to the multiplication of "fake" newspapers that were employed by great concerns as cheap advertising mediums, and that the Post Office Department was in need of clear authority to discriminate against these concerns by excluding their so-called "sample" copies, premiums, and other matter complained of from the mails unless paid for as another class of matter.

The fight against the bill in the Senate will be warm and active. The Western Senators will be enlisted against it as far as possible, but the offenders against the law do not, as a rule, or in the largest numbers, reside in the West. The vote in the House for the bill was 144 to 104. It was not a sectional or partisan vote.

THE SUGAR-COFFEE WAR.

The Arbuckles and the Sugar Trust Said to Have Come to Terms.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 8.—A. M. Woolson, President of the Woolson Spice Company, is authority for the statement that the Arbuckles will eventually control the local spice plant. He said to-night:

"The purchase of sixty shares of stock by the Arbuckles has placed a new phase on the situation, and I would not be surprised to hear that hostilities between them and the Sugar Trust had ceased."

A report comes from a man close to the Arbuckles that the latter are negotiating for the Woolson property, conditional on their retirement from the sugar business. The report cannot be confirmed here.

Indicted for "Body-Snatching."

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Dr. F. O. Hunt, the reputed agent of Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago medical colleges for the procuring of bodies for dissection, was indicted today on the charge of "body-snatching," in connection with the alleged unlawful removal from the Infirmary Cemetery, two weeks ago, for shipment to Cleveland, of the body of E. E. Cartwright.

Will Probably Lose an Eye.

Charles Gescheidt, fifteen years old, 21 Sixth Avenue, while practicing last night at St. Andrew's gymnasium, 113 Thompson Street, tripped on a mattress and broke his spectacles. Three pieces of glass entered his right eye. The young man walked to the Macdougal Street Police Station, where Dr. Mountain extracted the glass. He will probably lose the sight of the eye.

YOUR ENEMY STOLE IN

An enemy stole into your house one day last week and touched you lightly in passing. You thought little of the matter at the time, for the enemy was only a vagrant current of air. But now you are beginning to learn what mischief the little intruder did, for your back is stiff and painful. Your head aches, and at times you feel dizzy. What has happened? Simply this: the cold has settled on your kidneys. They are overcharged with blood and inflamed. Instead of passing the waste matter out of the body they are damming it up in the blood. Every minute, yes, every heart beat adds to the poison in you. Normal action of the kidneys will purify the blood. Nothing else will.

Warner's Safe Cure

is the friend in need. It will reduce the inflammation, so that the grip on the tissues of the blood-vessels is relaxed, and the uric acid is sent on its way out of the body.

Thus You Overcome Your Enemy

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one at your druggists.

SILVER DEMOCRATS' BANQUET.

Jackson Day Celebration in Washington—Sulzer Speaks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Jackson Democratic Association of the district held its annual banquet this evening in Masonic Temple. The Administration was criticised for its so-called "traitorous participation" in the last campaign.

Letters were read from several Democrats, including Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas and William Jennings Bryan.

Among the speakers were Senator Morgan of Alabama, Senator Blackburn, and Congressman Sulzer. Mr. Sulzer, in his speech, said:

"The men who followed and supported Bryan are the only real and true Democrats in the country. The cause they fought for still lives, and the principles they contended for will and must ultimately triumph.

"We will never surrender to the Republicans or their allies the handful of traitorous gold-standard Democrats. We will make no compromise and take no step backward. Our course is just, it will succeed in the Congressional elections of 1898, and in the Presidential contest of 1900."

Senator Gorman was present at the banquet.

Savages Win at Basket Ball.

The Savage first team defeated the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association basket-ball team at the Dr. Savage gymnasium, in Fifty-ninth Street, near Eighth Avenue, last evening, by the score of 17 to 15, in two exciting halves of twenty-five minutes each. The teams lined up as follows:

Savage First Team—R. Jardine, left forward; A. Kemper, (Captain,) right forward; W. Baumgard, centre; T. Van Praag, left guard; R. Waters, right guard.

Harlem Young Men's Christian Association Team—H. J. Ficke, left forward; M. MacMahon, right forward; H. McKeam, centre; F. Giles, left guard; W. Strippel, right guard.

Umpires—J. Symonds, Harlem Young Men's Christian Association, and J. Jardine, Savage. Referee—J. McGraw. Final Score—Savage first team, 17; Harlem Young Men's Christian Association, 15. Time of game—50 minutes.

New York Hockey Club Wins.

The New York Hockey Club played the Crescent Athletic Club team of Brooklyn last night at the Ice Skating Palace, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street. The game was one-sided. The New Yorkers won by a score of 12 goals to 0. The Brooklyn boys were earnest in their work, but apparently had not had sufficient practice. The line-up was.

New York.	Position.	Crescent.
E. J. O'Donnell	Goal	Roberts
Gay Leckie	Point	Miller
D. Phillips	Cover point	Jacobs
S. Phillips	Forwards	Jewell
De Casanova	Forwards	Cavarly
Townsend	Forwards	Nelson
Hunt	Forwards	Post

The goals were made by De Casanova, Townsend, S. Phillips, and Hunt.

Horticultural Society's Meeting.

The Western New York Horticultural Society will hold its forty-second annual meeting in the Common Council Chambers, at Rochester, Jan. 27. All who are interested in fruit culture, horticulture, or rural improvements are invited to attend. An exhibit of fruits, plants, and implements will be a feature of the meeting. While no prizes are offered, a committee will examine and report on all objects presented. A number of interesting papers by some of the most noted professors and experts of horticulture, forestry, and agriculture will be read and discussed. The society now numbers nearly 500 members, and it is proposed to increase the membership materially, if possible, in order to extend the benefits and usefulness of the organization.

Nillsson Outskated Letts.

John Nillsson of Minneapolis and William T. Letts of Hoboken had a five-mile skating race at the Ice Palace Skating Rink last night. Nillsson, who is the champion of Canada, had his opponent practically beaten after three laps. Nillsson is entered in the National skating championships, and last night's race was simply a warming-up spin. He only dogged Letts, had plenty of time to throw away a shoestring and tie up his ankle with a handkerchief, and when the finish was near shoot ahead and win by a lap. Nillsson's time was 15 minutes 58 1-5 seconds, but he was not pushed at any stage of the race.

Crescent A. C. Politics.

The annual meeting of the Crescent Athletic Club will be held Jan. 16. Two tickets have been nominated, and the 1,600 members of the club are now busy electioneering. The fight, however, is a friendly one. Seven Governors are to be elected. The regular nominations are: For the class of 1899, C. J. Maguire; for the class of 1900, S. E. Vernon, R. J. Kenworthy, A. R. Fish, Philip Buxton, A. Wallace Higgins, and A. E. Smylie. The opposition has scratched Messrs. Vernon, Fish, Kenworthy, and Buxton, and nominated in their place George W. Gair, Graham F. Blandy, William C. Redfield, and Edward Johnson.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Jan. 8.—The residence of Henry Canfield burned yesterday. Mr. Canfield's mother, aged ninety years, perished in the flames.

MONTPELIER, Ohio, Jan. 8.—A fire in the Martin Block to-day caused a loss of $20,000. The heaviest losers are The Montpelier Leader, newspaper, $10,000, and the Montpelier Dry Goods Company, $5,000.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 8.—The Pawtucket Boat Club house was burned to the ground to-day, with all racing shells, gigs, and athletic apparatus. Twenty-six boats and the early records of the club are in ruins. The loss is $4,000; insurance, $2,500.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—Fire to-night in the Weaton Block caused a loss of $20,000. The losers are R. S. Redmans, tool manufacturer; G. Magg, saddlery and hardware manufacturer; A. Ohl, machinist; A. Schleuter, die manufacturer; C. C. Schoat, pattern maker, and Baldwin & Hill, hat makers.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A handsomely dressed woman walked up Broadway yesterday, stopping to speak to every policeman she met. She looked like a woman of wealth, and no one who noticed her could believe that she needed to ask each officer she met for directions around the city. She was not a stranger. She was making New Year's calls on members of the police force. She is a woman known to most of the men as a person interested in their welfare. She had a small calendar for each one. It was a pretty little double card with a floral design on the front, the calendar on the inside, and on the last page a notice of a special service for the police every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., at the New York Police Association headquarters, 235 West Thirtieth Street. There was also a notice of service for week days. There were two texts on the card, appropriate for the purpose for which they are used. One was "Except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain," and the other, "Be thou faithful."

***

Many of the German residents of the city adhere to their home customs during the cold weather, and sleep between two feather beds. The upper bed is a small one, and comforters are used for covering as well. These beds require much airing, and they may be seen during the daytime on the roofs and in the open windows of the houses where they are used.

***

The late Marshall O. Roberts, whose house at 107 Fifth Avenue will be thrown open to the public on Monday, previous to a sale of the furniture, pictures, and bric-à-brac, was pre-eminently a self-made man. He was born in 1813, when the century was young. His father died when he was four and his mother when he was eight, and from that time he practically took care of himself. From a clerkship in a shipchandlery establishment he went when he was twenty-one into a store of his own at Coenties Slip with sufficient money to start and carry on the business. He worked early and late, and was known to the fishermen and seamen who patronized him as "Candle Roberts," and the shop as "The Lighthouse." There was a light in his place in the early mornings of short Winter days before dawn. Mr. Roberts had made a fortune before the war. When President Lincoln was assassinated he sent Mrs. Lincoln a check for $10,000. One of the many public offices offered him which he did not refuse was that of Mayor. When he died, in 1880, his Fifth Avenue residence was considered one of the finest in the city.

***

A Brooklyn family have burglar alarms which are secured to different entrances of the house every night. It is a large house on Clinton Avenue, and quite a retinue of servants is kept. One of the agreements they are obliged to make in taking position is, that they will be, not only in the house, but in their own rooms at 10:30 each evening. The alarms are put on at that time, and the basement practically shut away from the rest of the house.

***

A German woman, a rosy, healthy, hearty-looking dame of some sixty years, entered the elevated train yesterday with two younger women of about thirty, evidently her daughters. There were no seats, and she did not wish to stand. She did not intend to, and she took the simplest means to attain her ends—she asked for a seat. Her victim was the nearest man, a young fellow who had no intention, apparently, of giving his seat to anybody. "Will you give me your seat?" she said to him. He might not have done it on second thoughts, but the request was so amazing that he arose without a word, the plump matron dropped into his seat with a look of deep satisfaction, and the passengers marveled.

***

Some of the prettiest dolls that have been seen in the city during the holiday season are now at the rooms of the "Little Mothers," on Third Avenue. They were dressed for the children by a guild of New Jersey girls. They are flaxen-haired little maidens, with parian marble faces, but the beauty, the special charm about them, is in the way they are dressed. They wear the simplest of little gowns, such as real little girls would wear with pleasure, daintily made, with yokes adorned with feather stitching, and each dollie has a hat to match her gown. The little underclothes are all prettily made, and upon the feet of the little ladies are real shoes and stockings that will go off and on. The children are delighted with them.

***

Few people who wander around Union Square in the evening or during the day time, for that matter, know that in the cottage at the upper end is one of the substations of the park police. Two rooms are reserved for them, and there the men in that vicinity make their headquarters. It is a pleasant little station, with some one always in charge at night and day, though none of the men sleep there. The headquarters of the whole body of the park police is at the arsenal in Central Park. There are five of the sub-stations in the other parks. One of these, at the old Castle Garden and now marine aquarium, is to be moved to the old Criminal Court Building in the City Hall Park.

***

A shop up town where various antiques are kept—articles brought from different foreign countries by the proprietor, who makes frequent collecting tours—has a number of tiles from the Alhambra, in Spain. They are said to come from the Ambassador's hall in that famous building, and are many of them well worn. The collector believes that they must have been stolen in the first place. When he found them they were about to be carted away with some rubbish, and he secured them and now disposes of them to New York people interested in such things.

***

There have been developed, it is said, various facial expressions by the various sports of the day which have caused what has been called the bicycle face, &c. There is another face that will be known as the revolving staircase face. It will become the possession of the travelers on the Brooklyn bridge who patronize the new Reno elevator. There is something in the nature of a self-conscious sardonic grin on the revolving-stairway face. It is different with every passenger who travels that way, and some people are without it. The stairway is open to passengers for experiment from 3 o'clock to 5 every afternoon, and during that time a crowd of people—passengers who have come in on the train from Brooklyn and those who are about to walk over the bridge—gather at the foot of the revolving stairway to see it work. One of the first persons to try it yesterday was a young woman, and she made the venture without a sign of hesitation, and with the nonchalance of an old traveler of revolving stairways. Some of the men who tried it struck an attitude as they slid easily upward. One old man tried to walk up, to the great delight of the crowd. No one, by any chance, went up the regular stairway who entered at that gate.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—12:20 A. M.—23 Jefferson Street, Hyman Cohn; damage, $500.

—12:45 A. M.—671 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Mary Metzall; damage slight.

—2:10 A. M.—197 West Street, James Collins, (burlap bags,) and others; total damage, $15,000.

—8 A. M.—330 West Fifty-first Street, William Mooney; damage, $100.

—8:45 A. M.—311 Henry Street, Harris Udelman; damage, $500.

—4:15 P. M.—520 West Thirteenth Street, shed; no damage.

—4:20 P. M.—1,855 Third Avenue, in air shaft; damage, $50.

—5:50 P. M.—Eighty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, St. Luke's Home; damage, $25.

—6:20 P. M.—668 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, William Aylor; trifling.

—6:20 P. M.—7-9 East Twentieth Street, Dr. Linderlorn; $5,000.

—7 P. M.—628 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, occupant unknown, trifling.

—7:15 P. M.—788 Amsterdam Avenue, H. Steinrich; $75.

—9:40 P. M.—129 Forsyth Street; Julius Apparatos; damage trifling.

SWINDLED OUT OF HIS ALL.

Dioli Giuseppa Found in His Satchel a Brick in Place of His $2,300.

Dioli Giuseppa reached New York from the West yesterday morning with $2,300 and before nightfall had lost all of it but the price of a ticket to Europe. Giuseppa left his wife and six children in Italy four years ago to come to America and make his fortune. By hard work at mining and ranching in California, he got together $2,300. He then started for New York on his way home. He went to the Hotel Campidoglio, at Bleecker and Thompson Streets, bought his ticket for Europe, and changed his money into gold and put it into a small satchel, which he carried with him. Then he met two Italians, who said they also were going to Italy by the same steamship, but who wanted to see Central Park. Giuseppa went with them. On the way back they produced a satchel. All the money was put into one satchel, which was given to Giuseppa. His new friends went to their hotel and he to his, where, on opening the satchel, he found it contained nothing but a common red brick. His steamer will sail to-day, and he is so disheartened that he may sail on her.

WANT PLACES FOR WOMEN.

Suffrage League Would Have Greater City Offices for Both Sexes.

The New York City Woman Suffrage League, of which Lillie Devereux Blake is President, has addressed to the Greater New York Charter Commission a statement of requests, in part as follows:

"That the provisions in regard to all officials to be elected or appointed be so framed that women as well as men may be eligible to all official positions.

"We ask that, in the Police Department proper provision be made for the appointment of a sufficient number of women as matrons, at respectable salaries.

"We ask that in the Department of Education provision may be made for equalizing the salaries of all teachers performing similar duties, so that there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of sex.

"We notice that, in the Department of Taxation, there is no provision whatever for exempting the property of women from payment of assessments, but that these citizens must share equally with men the burdens of taxation. To this we do not object; we call your attention to the fact only to point out the injustice of forcing women to bear the burdens of municipal government without being permitted to share the official privileges.

"In conclusion, we ask you to recommend to the Legislature that municipal suffrage be extended to the women citizens of the city."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Joseph Banigan of Providence is at the Plaza.

—Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati is at the Gilsey.

—Gen. W. J. Palmer of Colorado Springs is at the Buckingham.

—Senator Le Grand C. Tibbits of Troy is at the New Amsterdam.

—Congressman D. F. Wilber of Oneonta, N. Y., is at the Imperial.

—Gen. Thomas W. Hyde and John Marshall Brown of Maine are at the Manhattan.

—John A. Kasson of Iowa and Prof. A. S. Hardy of Dartmouth College are at the Fifth Avenue.

—John Fiske of Cambridge, Mass., and Baron von Poysel Loifling of Munich are at the Waldorf.

—William H. Day of Albany, John Peters of Philadelphia, and C. P. Hadley of Boston are at the Normandie.

—W. F. Green of Troy, J. A. Wallace of Hartford, and Milton Howe of Herkimer, N. Y., are at the Park Avenue.

—W. H. Harding of Baltimore, S. W. Sullivan of New Orleans, and J. C. Lewis of Richmond, Va., are at the Marlborough.

—Eugene Hughes of Syracuse, E. M. Stuart and A. W. Courtney of Buffalo, and D. M. Joy of Kansas City are at the Hoffman.

—Moustapha Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, and Col. James Forney, United States Marine Corps, are at the Albemarle.

—Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador at Washington, and Herman Stump, Commissioner General of Immigration, are at the Cambridge.

—William P. Palmer and J. O. Armour of Chicago, Thomas H. Thorn of Pittsburg, and B. L. Kimball of Philadelphia are at the Hollard.

—W. G. Markham of Rochester, J. M. Aguirre of Boston, Reuben Foster of Baltimore, and A. L. Dorr of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—D. N. Holway of Boston, E. W. Rowell of Philadelphia, C. D. Tabor of Buffalo, E. D. Billings of Baltimore, and J. W. Fowler of Chicago are at the Grand Union.

—Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of Albany, the Rev. Robert H. Paine of Baltimore, and Judge John M. Hall, Carlos French, and Henry C. Robinson of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—S. K. Murphy, Belfast; I. Creslaus Hudderspild, the Rev. I. M. Gilbert, and T. L. Wiss, Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ritchie, London; Mr. and Mrs. Corning and Miss Corning, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. J. S. C. Green and daughter, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ward, Milwaukee, Wis., are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, cloaks; Park Avenue.

—Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics, 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue.

—Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; C. H. White, upholstery goods, 120 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

—Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. C. Hollander, dress goods, 290 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Manhattan.

—McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. H. Mahoney, hosiery, 338 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

—Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. H. Sage, upholstery goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Carr, Rochester, N. Y.; H. P. Crumbley, upholstery goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Munzer, toilet articles, 65 Wooster Street; Belvedere House.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Robert W. De Forest of 7 Washington Square will give an informal reception on the afternoon and evening of Monday.

—It is announced that Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden of 5 Madison Square North will give their first dinner of the season Wednesday evening.

—Francis B. Stevens, Jr., of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., is said to be engaged to Miss Adele Horwitz of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Stevens is the son of Francis B. Stevens and grandson of Commodore Stevens. Miss Horwitz is the daughter of Benjamin Horwitz, a lawyer of Baltimore.

—Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, 35 West Seventeenth Street, gave an afternoon tea to celebrate the début of her daughter, Miss May Beekman, yesterday afternoon. Among the young women who assisted the débutante were Miss Whittemore of Englewood, N. J.; Miss Littell, Miss Drake, the Misses Beekman, Miss Boardman, Miss Smith, Miss Esther Hoppin, Miss Carpenter of New Brunswick, N. J., and Miss Sands.

—The engagement is announced of Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin Blois, who was formerly Miss Lillian La Ban, to José Aymar, both of this city. Mrs. Blois is a granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. She is a sister of Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer, 52 East Thirty-fourth Street, who gave an afternoon tea and reception in honor of Mrs. Blois and Mr. Aymar yesterday. José Aymar is a young society man, and is a cousin of Bradish Johnson of this city. He is a member of the Union, Manhattan, and Racquet Clubs. Mrs. La Ban, the mother of Mrs. Blois, figured in the contest of the will of Commodore Vanderbilt, which she compromised with the Vanderbilt heirs.

AT WANAMAKER'S THE DAILY QUESTION

Already the short career of this store has touched the daily thought of this community. The question at breakfast and around the library table in the evening is, "What's new at Wanamaker's?"

There are new things to-day—you'll find them among the boys' Clothing, the Millinery, the women's Neckwear.

The advent of other things from day to day all through the week now closing has made it a week of great trading. The bloom is still on many items.

We are told that the "White Fair," as a collection of Muslin Underwear, has never been matched nor approached in this city. The great sales tell us that our information is correct. It continues on the third floor. Repetition of prices is needless—they have been repeated several times already. Enough to say, "The least in the market," that they are downright money savers, that domestic work on Muslin Underwear at such prices as we make on the completed garments, is downright extravagance.

HAVILAND CHINA

The name of Theodore Haviland is evidently well known among home-makers and ceramic judges in New York. On Thursday the appearance of the beautiful collection of his Dinner Sets and other Wares commanded attention from many buyers.

Since then each hour has added to the procession of those interested.

Thoughts of common Wares cannot associate with Theodore Haviland's pottery. There can be no cheapening of the goods. Thus the real character of the bargains appears. The list is still good:

DINNER SETS.

At $21.50—Flower decorations, gold on handles, 101 pieces; regularly $35.

At $22.50—Blde-field flower decorations, clouded gold handles, 113 pieces; regularly $35.

At $30—Purple vine and flower decorations, gold on handles, 116 pieces; regularly $45.

At $45—Purple flower decorations in bed of green leaves and ferns, clouded gold edges, 122 pieces; regularly $70. Same decoration, 121 pieces, $42.

At $35—Green line and gold edge decoration, 124 pieces; reduced from $50.

At $38—Green flower decoration, gold clouded and traced handles; reduced from $55.

At $40—Border of roses with flowers scattered over centre, 114 pieces; regularly $60.

At $45—Flowers scattered over surface; clouded gold on edges and handles; regularly $70.

At $50—Flower decoration, gold on edges; regularly $75.

At $90—Empire festooned flower decorations, double filagree gold border, 125 pieces; reduced from $150.

At $125—Rich gold relief, gold network border, gold and green panels; regularly $225.

OPEN STOCK DINNER WARE.

Purple violet decorations, green leaves, gold trimmed handles.

Dinner Plates, $2.40; regularly $4.

Breakfast Plates, $2.10; regularly $3.50.

Tea Plates, $1.80; regularly $3.

Bread and Butter Plates, $1.50; regularly $2.50.

Soup Plates, $2.25; regularly $3.75.

Platters 10 in., 60c; regularly $1.00.
12 in., 90c; regularly $1.50.
14 in., $1.15; regularly $1.90.
16 in., $1.80; regularly $3.00.

TRIMMED HATS

Paris is always at the finger tips of our milliners. From the Rue Rougemont to Broadway or Chestnut street is but a step. Ocean greyhounds are quick. Ocean cables are handy at any moment.

The manager of the Millinery is in Paris. His chief assistants are on the way to join him. The echoes are already here.

Our Millinery managers and trimmers are thinking in French. Trimmed Millinery is a daily evolution—the stock is different to-day from yesterday. Every day fresh and beautiful Bonnets go from the trimming table to the show parlor.

Each Bonnet differs from every other. All styles are private. Every one exclusive.

And if we make prices very moderate, will you object? Some at $7, with aigrettes, tips and violets. Some at $10 are of velvet, with aigrettes and other trimmings. Some are $14, with velvet facings and plumes and other decorations. $12, $15 and $20 would be proper.

This day is Millinery Day.

Second floor, Tenth and Broadway.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR

As fashion goes now rich dressings complete the style of many an elegant costume.

Our own designers have original ideas, and the French folks have more. The best thoughts of the women's dress world are expressed in the rich collection now here.

Many are costly, many are cheap, all are good—very good.

There are very rich, short Capes at Forty-five dollars, and there are Richon Stock Collars at forty-five cents. Ruffs at one dollar. Jabots at forty cents.

All extremes of taste and cost are here except extremely ugly or extremely dear. The latter we do not deal in.

Broadway and Tenth st., first floor.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

A Wanamaker occasion and opportunity. Don't skip the reading. If you are a woman wanting a black dress, the reading of this may save you good dollars.

42 in. Mohair figured Novelties at 75c
imported to sell at $1.25
42 in. Mohair Sharkskin and Diagonals at 75c
imported to sell at $1.25
46 in. Mohair Sharkskin at $1
imported to sell at $1.75
44 in. Mohair figured Novelties at $1
imported to sell at $1.50
48 in. French Zebiline at $1
imported to sell at $2
52 in. French Diagonal Cheviot at $1
imported to sell at $2
46 in. French Camel's Hair at 85c
imported to sell at $1.75
50 in. French Diagonal Worsted at 85c
imported to sell at $1.50
50 in. Figured Mohair Sicilian at $1.25
imported to sell at $1.75
15 styles Mohair figured Novelties, $1.25
imported to sell at $2

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS

Happy dispatch that brought these lots of blue and fancy cheviot Suits to our counters, at $2.75, $3.75 and $4.50.

A little while since you could not have bought them at less than $5, $6 and $7. But there are three or four months yet for wearing heavy Suits. Healthy boys are hard on clothes. Prudent parents will not overlook this.

Second floor, Broadway.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Just 53 Men's Overcoats—the kind that have been selling at $20, $22.50 and $25—are expected to leave here before night. They've been reduced to

$15

Made of blue and black kersey and unfinished worsted. Fifty-three fortunate men, and this story is ended.

A number of imported elysian beavers and kerseys, blue and black, silk lined, $35 Coats, are marked down to

$25.

Second floor, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..7:23|Sun sets..4:51|Moon sets.11:46

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.11:50	Gov. Is'd.	H. Gate.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.	Gov. Is'd.12:21	H. Gate. 2:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Ch'leston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alvena, Halifax	.....	12:00 M.
Athos, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Aurania, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Bergen, Matanzas	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
K. W'helm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Merida, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Normandie, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
P. Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Portia, Halifax	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Campeachy	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, JAN. 10.

British King, Antw'p	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Cambrian, London	.....	.....
Habana, Havana	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 9.

Chateau Lafitte, Bordeaux, Dec. 24.
Easby Abbey, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
Francesca, Hull, Dec. 24.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
Paris, Southampton, Jan. 2.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Dec. 25.
Santiago, Nassau, Jan. 5.
Taormina, Hamburg, Dec. 23.

SUNDAY, JAN. 10.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 30.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Jan. 7.
Imperial Prince, St. Lucia, Jan. 2.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 2.
Mogul, Gibraltar, Dec. 25.
Montauk, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.
Persia, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Schleswig, West Indies, Jan. 6.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Jan. 7.
Ville de Brest, Port au Prince, Jan. 6.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 1.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Jan. 4.
State of California, Glasgow, Dec. 31.
Valencia, Colon, Jan. 4.
Werra, Genoa, Dec. 31.
Yucatan, Havana, Jan. 7.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

Berlin, Antwerp, Jan. 2.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Jan. 8.
Siberian, Glasgow, Jan. 1.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

Dresden, Bremen, Dec. 31.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 10.
R. F. Mathews, Gibraltar, Dec. 28.
Saratoga, Havana, Jan. 9.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

Ciudad Condal, Havana, Jan. 10.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.
Edam, Amsterdam, Jan. 2.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Ludgate Hill, London, Dec. 30.
Mississippi, London, Jan. 1.
Titania, Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Arrived.

SS El Mar, Grant, from New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Harrison, Pernambuco Dec. 24, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Silvia, (Br.,) Clark, Cape Gracios Dec. 13, Belize 17th, Livingston 18th, Port Barrios 19th, Puerto Cortez 20th, Port Morant 29th, Kingston 30th, and Port Maria Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS Matteawan, Beynon, Avonmouth Dec. 20, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Lady Palmer, (Br.,) Smith, from Girgenti Nov. 1, Catania 28th, Messina Dec. 4, Palermo 16th, Gibraltar 22d, with mdse. to Birel, Feltman & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Belle of Arvon, (of Liverpool,) Evans, Port Natal 56 days, in ballast to Pendleton, Carver & Nicholas.

Bark Saluto, (Nor.,) Edwardson, Padang Sept. 14 and Cape Town Nov. 7, via Barbados Dec. 23, with mdse. to Hard & Rand; vessel to master.

Bark Heathbank, (of Glasgow,) McKechnie, Manila 182 days, with hemp to order; vessel to John

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICA—Captain Impudence—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15. Matinée.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concert—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15. Matinée—The Geisha—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband and Colonel Carter of Cartersville—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—The Gay Parisians—8:20. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Thoroughbred—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Der Rabenvater—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20. Matinée.
MURRAY HILL—The Rising Generation—8:15. Matinée.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Don Giovanni—8:00. Matinée—La Traviata and Cavalleria Rusticana—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—5:15. Theatre—Dorcas—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00. Matinée.
POLO ATHLETIC CLUB—Boxing—Smith vs. Doyle.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1897.

THE CHARTER AND THE LEGISLATURE.

What the Chamber of Commerce practically asks in the resolutions adopted at its meeting on Thursday is that the Legislature shall postpone action upon the Greater New York charter until another session, for the commission has been in existence more than half a year, and if what it has done needs now to be "carefully studied, discussed, and amended so as to provide a comprehensive scheme of government, which shall have been duly considered and digested, not only by the inhabitants of the proposed city, but by the people of the State of New York," why, of course, there would be no chance of final legislative action this year. After this process of study, discussion, amendment, consideration, and digestion, the Chamber of Commerce would have the charter submitted to a vote of "the communities included in its provisions."

It does not seem to us that the adoption of these resolutions is likely to serve any useful purpose with the present Legislature. That body is even less likely to postpone action upon the charter prepared by the commission than to make amendments seriously affecting its important provisions, and its purpose is believed to be to pass it with very little delay in substantially the shape in which it is reported. The subject is a good deal confused by the failure of most of the critics to discriminate between the essential features of the charter and the legislation affecting municipal interests included with it, and by assuming a false analogy between an act of the Legislature and the work of a Constitutional Convention.

The bulk of the document which the commission will submit to the Legislature will be a revision of a body of laws first codified in 1881 and variously amended since, and an adaptation of them to the larger jurisdiction of the new municipality. That revision was a work that could best be done by a commission or by small sub-committees thereof made up of expert lawyers. It seems to have been very well done, and it has been subjected to little criticism. The essential charter provisions are not voluminous or difficult to understand. They relate to the constitution of the local legislative and the administrative departments, and the questions that need to be carefully considered and weighed lie within a small compass. Shall the Municipal Assembly consist of two chambers or one; how many members shall it have and how shall they be chosen? What administrative departments shall there be, how shall their heads be constituted, and how shall the power of appointment and removal be exercised? These are the principal questions that give rise to differences of opinion. They have been considered by the commission's committee, and are to be passed upon by the commission. They are the subjects of discussion and criticism and must finally be determined by the Legislature.

There seems to us to be no analogy between the framing of such a charter as a legislative act and the framing of the Constitution of the United States by the original convention which is so frequently harped upon. There has been and is no lack of time to make it what it ought to be, if the disposition exists, and, apart from the way in which the Municipal Assembly and the Police Department are constituted, comparatively few serious objections have been raised to the work so far, and those few could be easily removed. Now, as there is no likelihood of securing a postponement of action by the Legislature, and there is every probability that the charter submitted by the commission will be adopted without material change, every effort ought to be directed to inducing the commission to perfect it by correcting any errors that have been made by the Committee on Draft. The committee itself has considerably modified the sections relating to the constitution of the Municipal Assembly and the commission may be open to persuasion on that subject, and on the proper constitution of the Police Department and other matters of moment. As we are destined to have some kind of a Greater New York charter this Winter, it would be well to do everything possible to start it right, for in any case the process of perfecting it must be a gradual one.

THE PRACTICAL QUESTION.

The discussion in Congress of the bill for refunding the debt of the Pacific railroads to the Government on account of the maturing subsidy bonds brings out a great deal of talk about past legislation and adjudication and the management of the roads in times gone by, but this has only an incidental bearing upon the question to be decided now.

Whether it was wise for the Government to grant public lands and Government bonds for the construction of these roads and then place its lien upon the property after a first mortgage securing the bonds of the corporations is a question that it is useless to discuss now. That legislation was so shaped that the payment of interest on the subsidy bonds could not be enforced until the principal became due, cannot now be helped. That all legislative efforts to compel provision to be made for liquidating the indebtedness on the maturity of the bonds were thwarted in one way or another is unfortunate, but it is beyond remedy. The management of the roads and the dealings of the companies with the Government may have been rascally in various ways, but redress is not to be found in the manner of dealing with this maturing debt. This question should be decided with sole reference to the interests of the Government in the situation that exists to-day and should be determined by prudence, not by resentment or the desire to punish somebody.

The companies owe the Government considerably over $100,000,000, secured by a second lien on certain trunks and fragments of a railroad system, but not the whole of it. It is proposed to renew and extend this debt at a lower interest with additional security. The alternative is the foreclosure of a second mortgage and the sale of the lines subject to it, with the chance of losing a large part and possibly all of the debt, or taking the property and acquiring its branches and terminals at enormous cost and assuming the load of debt to corporate bondholders. The practical question before Congress is that of enabling the railroads to carry their debt to the Government and ultimately to pay it, or of entering upon all the complications and unseen difficulties of ownership in them.

DRAW OUT THE FACTS.

The glass manufacturers came before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday and asked for more tariff. Indeed, they want duties even higher than those of the McKinley act, and they drew most gloomy pictures of the depressing effect of the slight reduction made in 1894. The majority members of the committee appear to care nothing for the official reports of the Government concerning imports and exports, and attach no importance to the notorious fact that several branches of the glass industry are controlled by Trust combinations. Those who asked for higher duties on window glass spoke of an increase of imports, caused by a reduction of the McKinley rates. But what are the facts?

The following table shows the imports of "cylinder, crown, and common window glass" for the four McKinley years and the two years of the present law:

WINDOW GLASS IMPORTED.

	Pounds.	Value.
1891	58,932,738	$1,475,338
1892	72,882,127	1,674,679
1893	68,715,989	1,496,326
1894	52,437,068	1,067,787
1895	40,786,279	885,730
1896	54,189,854	1,062,889

It will be seen that the annual average has been much less under the tariff now in force than it was during the life of the McKinley act.

While the imports are not large, in comparison with the great domestic output, we suppose that they would be reduced to almost nothing if ordinary competition should be restored in the window-glass industry by a dissolution of the Trust. One manufacturer had the hardihood yesterday to assert that there was no combination in any branch of the industry. But there has been no attempt during the last year to conceal the existence of the two great combinations, one controlling the Eastern and the other the Western factories, or, recently, the union of these organizations, accomplished by means of a "Joint Executive Committee" or "board." It is well known, also, that these combinations—which were working in harmony—have increased the price of glass since the early part of last year. Their aim was to take advantage of the outrageously high duty, which, even in the present law, is 103 per cent. on the sizes in common use. In any revision of the schedule the duties on window glass should be cut down.

The makers of bottles and vials also told a depressing tale about the ruinous influence of the present law. But the official reports, which Mr. DINGLEY and his associates conveniently overlook, show that the value of the imports of "bottles, vials, &c., empty or filled," fell to $531,904 in the first year of the tariff now in force, and to only $382,101 in the second year, (1896,) as against an annual average of $749,748 for the four McKinley years. Where are the signs of a "flood" of these products from abroad?

Why does not the committee inquire about the quantity of goods exported and sold abroad in open competition with the goods of foreign manufacturers by some of those who now ask for higher protection? Consider, for example, the export trade in oatmeal, the domestic producers of which are protected by the tariff. Here are the official figures:

EXPORTS.

	Pounds.	Value.
1895	20,499,253	$568,221
1896	38,592,584	939,502

IMPORTS.

	Pounds.	Value.
1895	396,170	$21,993
1896	343,732	19,689

There are a few persons in this country who prefer to use the foreign product. Consequently, a small quantity is imported. But why should the domestic manufacturers ask for protection when they are able to export nearly 40,000,000 pounds in a year? As the completion of a Trust combination including nearly every oatmeal mill in the country was reported in the press dispatches of the 2d inst., they may think that an increased duty would enable them to exact with safety a higher price from American consumers.

THE FINE ARTS FEDERATION.

The dinner of the Fine Arts Federation on Thursday evening was a very noteworthy and a very auspicious event. Very seldom, if ever, has there been an assemblage that has so fully represented and indeed has come so near to completely embodying the artistic interests of New York. The speeches explained to those who were not already aware of it the purpose of the federation. As the President pointed out, it can speak upon many occasions, in which the artistic interests of the municipality are concerned, with more authority and weight than would be attached to the separate utterances of even all of its component societies. Moreover, there are occasions upon which the separate societies cannot express themselves at all without laying themselves open to the suspicion of being more anxious to promote the respective interests of special classes of artists than the cause of public art. The suspicion that a society representing a particular class of artists was acting in the spirit of a trades union might be entirely unfounded and yet do as much injury to the cause which the society advocated as if it were just. There are other considerations which promise a high degree of public usefulness to the federation, provided its influence be reserved for worthy occasions and not frittered away upon trifles.

There is no doubt a growing sense of the importance of taking artistic counsel in municipal matters. This importance increases for New York as other cities approach it more nearly in mere size and in trade. To be the handsomest and best-kept city in the United States and to have most to offer to cultivated people in the way of things to see, things to hear, and things to read is to possess a controlling attraction as a place of residence for people of wealth and leisure. To have that attractiveness, to be the artistic capital of a country, is for the city which has it to hold a metropolitan position. This is the position which Controller FITCH in his speech at the dinner justly claimed for New York, and of course there is no other American city by which it can be disputed. But it is not always kept in view that this artistic supremacy "means business," means the increase of population by people whose expenditures are liberal. Every business man in New York is thus interested in the work of the Fine Arts Federation. That the public and private architecture, the parks and places, the monuments and statues of the city should be attractive, and that to this end there should be some guarantee provided that the city shall be built and adorned and kept with skill and knowledge is to his direct advantage.

Every artist and lover of art knows how very far short New York comes in these respects, not merely of an ideal perfection, but of what might be attained by the utilization of the artistic skill and knowledge which she possesses. To bring this skill and knowledge to bear upon municipal undertakings and to achieve that result may be said to be the main purpose of the Fine Arts Federation. It is an object very important already. It will be of still greater importance in the Greater New York. It is greatly to be hoped that the organic act of the enlarged municipality shall contain some provision which shall restrict the right of any department of the Municipal Government to construct public works without reference to their appearance.

GAME LAW AMENDMENTS.

The bills introduced by Assemblyman SANGER to prohibit the killing of deer by hounding and "jacking" and to protect other game are commendable and worthy to be enacted. We are glad to see this evidence of an intelligent regard for the preservation of one of the chief among the few remaining natural features of the Adirondack forest that make it still interesting to those who love the wilderness. The North Woods are no longer a wilderness. Hotels on every lake, a network of railroads, a large resident and a much larger visiting population, steamboats, lawn tennis, and a horde of bungling gunners who annually murder, maim, or scare away much good game have destroyed the natural wildness and charm of a great part of that region. Here and there may yet be found a tract of wild woodland that the Summer visitor has not ravaged. And along the ridges and in the dells the deer still startle the forest rambler by their sudden leaps, even within an hour's stroll of a hotel. But their numbers are diminishing. They will be exterminated, like the moose, if more stringent protective measures are not adopted.

Hunting deer with a jacklight ought to be made a felony. It is as ignoble as bunko steering and no more sportsmanlike than train wrecking by the use of false signals. An honorable hunter would as soon chloroform his buck and knock him on the head with an axe as to shoot him while the helpless creature stands staring at the strange and hypnotizing light. Hounding will do if the camp is out of meat. But it is not fair sport for a dozen men to post themselves on a line of "points" ten miles long, occupying all the known runways of the deer, and hire a guide with dogs to drive the quarry up so that some one of them may row alongside as he swims the lake and triumphantly blow his brains out in the water.

An upright, manly, honorable hunter is one who matches his own skill, acuteness of sense and cunning against the skill, acuteness of sense and cunning of his game. He may well be proud of success in such a contest. But if the game eludes him, as it pretty frequently will, he has the deep satisfaction of feeling that he has "played fair." The animal deserved to escape if it was too wary for him. That is the essence of sport. If the hunter were always successful, game would be exterminated.

Col. SANGER'S bill will revive in the North Woods the noble sport of deer stalking. That is the only way in which a sportsman will hunt deer. It is the only way in which sport can be had without extermination. Not only does the buck have a much better chance for his life when he is pursued by a single hunter than when he is surrounded by a cordon of hunters and hounds or reduced to a condition of stupid helplessness by staring at the jacklight, but the number of his pursuers will be very greatly diminished by prohibiting all forms of hunting except still hunting. The amateur butchers who go up from the city and give a guide $10 to drive a deer within sure killing distance of the repeating rifle they have just bought for the occasion, and then mangle it, buck or doe, with half a dozen shots, are not still hunters. They will never go into the woods to hunt deer man fashion. They haven't the skill or the nerve or the muscle or the zest for genuine sport. With only still hunting permitted, the deer will increase wonderfully. But for the first five years the killing of does should be prohibited.

It is high time that measures were enacted for preserving the game of the Adirondacks. Unquestionably it is in danger of extermination. Maine finds it worth while to give serious attention to the preservation of her fish and game, and even in that State of model game laws more stringent prohibitions for the protection of deer, moose, and caribou are under consideration. The utility and attractiveness of the Adirondack forest will be quite destroyed if in the next thirty years the unhindered greed of exploitation is permitted to work its will through such transformations as it has wrought in the past thirty years.

CORSETS IN KANSAS.

There are a great many old women, of either sex and of almost every age, who no sooner arrive at a disapproval of any prevalent practice than they opine that "there ought to be a law against it." In extreme cases they set to work to draw such a law and procure its enactment. The statute books of every State are cumbered with more or less ridiculous regulations of matters which should be left to regulate themselves.

The statute books of the Populistic Commonwealths are naturally most laden with enactments of this kind about all manner of things, from railroad fares to cigarette smoking, and in the mass of Populistic legislation that of Kansas is doubtless eminent for absurdity. But the most preposterous project of law has just been propounded to the Governor of Kansas by an old woman, of the female sex and undoubtedly well stricken in years, who from much meditation in the seclusion of Melvern, Kan., has arrived at the belief that corsets are wicked and unwholesome, and insists that they be suppressed by law.

This is a cheerful project. We should like to see a draft of the law. The author of it no doubt practices what she preaches, and is quite indifferent to the fact that when she appears in public, nature having been assisted only by the uncouth modistes of Melvern, she is without form and void. Whether she be a matron or a venerable maid, and whether her contours are upon the side of excess or of defect, is nothing to the purpose. The fact remains that a large majority of the women of Kansas, being women first and Kansans only afterward, are not content to present themselves in public as shapeless masses, and, if the law were passed, they would certainly defy it or else evade it. The evasion would probably take the form of whalebones in the waist, producing what might be called a Raines law corset, intended to circumvent a statute which could not with safety be openly violated. This evasion would necessitate the appointment of a corps of State inspectors, with authority to send for persons and papers, and with inquisitorial powers such as are now bestowed only upon searchers for the Custom House.

Upon the probable results of their inquisition we dare not dwell. What we mainly wonder at is the refusal of the Governor of Kansas to embody the recommendation in his message, as urged by the recommender. This is what LEWELLING would have done. But it is declared that the timid and time-serving LEEDY "referred the letter to his stenographers," and upon consultation with them decided not to put it in. If his stenographers be, as doubtless they are, of the female sex and under sixty years of age, that would naturally settle it.

There can hardly be any doubt in the mind of a rational property owner or business man on or near Broadway below the Post Office as to the desirability of having the proposed underground rapid-transit line extend down that thoroughfare from the City Hall Park, if it is to run from the City Hall Park through Elm Street and Fourth Avenue up town. If a rapid-transit system should be established without penetrating the down-town section below the City Hall, the deadening effect upon that district would be as sure as the benumbing of a foot by stopping the main artery at the ankle. It is probable that if this system of rapid transit by way of Elm Street and Fourth Avenue shall be put in operation it will happen in the course of years that the chief current of circulation for business will be drawn to that route from Broadway and the strongest tide of life and activity will be through the more easterly of the parallel thoroughfares.

The fact that Senator WOLCOTT of Colorado has just been sent abroad by the President-elect as an ambassador most extraordinary to bring Europe to bimetallism is evidence that the gold standard is still concealing its blessings from the American people. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why should we risk a return to barbarism by chasing after international bimetallism? If his errand proves a fruitless one, it will only give additional evidence that the United States must act alone.—[Mr. BRYAN'S speech at Chicago, Jan. 7.]

The departure of Mr. WOLCOTT for Europe on this errand is not evidence that the maintenance of the gold standard exerts an injurious influence here, but it is evidence that the leaders of the Republican Party are guilty of the folly of pandering to the "silver sentiment" and are willing to weaken the legitimate effect of the recent election and to cause fresh uncertainty as to the future of our currency, if thereby they can gain two or three votes for an unnecessary and a disturbing revision of the tariff. They must have foreseen that Mr. BRYAN and his followers would take all possible advantage of their untimely and foolish action.

Georgia's new Anti-Trust law appears already to have caused a dissolution of the agreements by which certain Northern Trust combinations had compelled wholesale and retail merchants in that State to serve their interests. This effect may have been due to a belief that the law would be strictly enforced. In several Northern States there are equally stringent Anti-Trust laws, but the few attempts of public officers to enforce them have, as a rule, been curiously unsuccessful.

President ROOSEVELT of the Police Department has reached the sensible conclusion that he will not take part any more in bickerings and wrangles at the meetings of the board. His belief that they are "not only unseemly but detrimental to the discipline of the force" was reached long ago by most thoughtful people. They will now share in Mr. PARKER'S regret for past wranglings and relief that there are to be no more. Let us have peace in the Mulberry Street Headquarters.

Britons, as has been before observed, do not know when they are whipped. The evangelical Briton dies particularly hard. After the Queen had chosen an essayist and reviewer to be Archbishop of Canterbury there was really nothing for the protestants to do except to leave the Church and go to chapel. Yet in spite of this, the bold blasphemer BROWNJOHN presumed to raise his voice in interruption of the consecration in the Church of St. Mary-le Bow. And now, in Canterbury Cathedral itself, and at the "enthronement," whatever that office may be, another Brownjohn, only his name is GREENWOOD, has notified his dissent by bawling out: "The whole proceedings are a fraud." Of course, neither the evangelical minister BROWNJOHN nor the "Low" layman GREENWOOD can have imagined that his protest had any sort of validity. But the two incidents powerfully direct attention to the store which the earnest Briton sets upon speaking his mind.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A London paper announces that the Examiner of Plays has ordered the managers of theatres where pantomimes are given to permit no references of any kind to the Sultan of Turkey or to happenings in the country over which he pretends to rule. This, if true, is certainly amazing, and can well inspire Englishmen to ask whether they live in Great Britain or Russia. Imagine what would happen here if an official attempt should be made to prevent the humblest music hall performer from jeering at Spain.

—One of the English papers published in Paris gave its readers on Dec. 28 this important piece of information: "The charter of Greater New York was signed to-day. The enlarged municipality comprises Brooklyn and other adjacent boroughs within the City of New York. The new city will have a population of 3,000,000. It does not include New Jersey, for the reason that it lies in another State." The last sentence throws several floods of light on a mystery hitherto wrapped in gloomy darkness. Now at last we can understand why New Jersey is not to form a part of the great metropolis. It lies in another State! But what State? By some strange oversight the Paris paper does not clear up that essential, almost vital, question. Of course it knows, and only neglected to complete its paragraph through regrettable, though not unpardonable, carelessness.

—Though the English engineers have had years of experience with underground transit in London, and are painfully aware of the many unpleasant consequences that follow the use of steam motors in long tunnels, it is a fact worth consideration in this city that they have not yet reached a decision as to whether electricity or cables are the better substitute, and have not all even reached the conclusion that the day for using steam on such roads is passed. This is evidenced by several bills authorizing the construction of new lines which are soon to be submitted to Parliament. The promoters of an underground railway from Whitechapel to Bow ask permission to use either steam or electricity; those interested in a proposed line from Praed Street, Paddington, to Acton Lane, Willesden, want to be left free to choose between electricity and a cable, while a third company, which is planning a line between Piccadilly Circus and Brompton, with separate tunnels for up and down traffic, only promises to use some other form of power than steam. In this city there has been hardly a thought of anything except electricity—a circumstance that may prove our greater enterprise and progressiveness, or our lack of necessary caution, just as the future may determine.

—While people in various parts of the world have been interesting themselves in wars, and elections, and dynastic changes, and currency problems, and electrical inventions, under the impression that these are matters of great importance, a few chemists in Germany have been conducting a series of experiments that promise to have consequences in comparison to which the things just mentioned are almost ludicrously trivial and insignificant. About ten years ago it was announced that certain queer nodules which sometimes appear on the rootlets of most leguminous plants are not, as always had been supposed, an abnormal growth due to the attacks of disease or insects, but colonies of minute organisms, or bacteria; that these bacteria enabled the plant on which they grew to assimilate free nitrogen from the air, and that no plant could do this without the aid of these microscopic servitors. On its face this was not an exciting statement, and Herren HELLRIEGEL and WILFARTH, who made it, did not instantly become the most famous men in the world. In fact, they did not become famous at all, and people continued to interest themselves in wars, and elections, and dynastic changes, and the rest, just as before. The discovery, however, did not go altogether unnoticed. One NOBBE, a professor of something or other at Tharandt, in Saxony, asked himself why, if plants with nodules have a source of food supply which plants without them lack, it would not be a good idea to propagate the makers of these nodules and distribute colonies of them in every field devoted to the cultivation of ligumes. He tried the scheme, and obtained amazing results, both in increased crops and in the enrichment, instead of the impoverishment, of the soil on which these crops grow. Now, manures and other fertilizers are valuable chiefly for the nitrogen they contain, and farmers spend each year an almost incalculable sum for soluble compounds of this substance. If they can get it from the air, the whole system and theory of man's oldest, most necessary, and nearest to universal occupation will be changed, and the price of all food will be decreased by half. Instead of putting tons of nitrate or guano or manure on a field, the contents of a little bottle of "nitragin" will be sprinkled over it. At present some twenty kinds of "nitragin," for as many different crops, have been tried, in each case with more or less success. As yet only legumes are the subjects of experiment, but it requires no great stretch of the imagination to see a possible development of this system of inoculation until the whole of agriculture has been revolutionized.

PERSONAL.

—Sir JOHN LUBBOCK thinks that a mistake is made in limiting elementary education so closely to reading, writing, and arithmetic. He told the Modern Language Association, at its recent meeting in London, that a knowledge of one or more foreign tongues vastly increased a young man's chances of securing remunerative employment, and suggested the acquisition of Spanish as specially important just now, owing to England's keen desire to secure trade in South America. The advice is as good in this country as for the nation to which it was directed.

—In "Gen." BOOTH'S annual report on the work and prospects of the Salvation Army, he says that, "while we have not accomplished all expected from us in this Dark England of ours, we have gone beyond all expectation in other dark corners of the earth." Perhaps the United States is one of the "other dark corners" to which he refers for the next sentence reads thus: "It is true that we have been so far thwarted with respect to the over-sea colony part of our scheme—the one link wanting to complete it—by the selfishness and greed of men." This is followed by the suggestion that a final effort will be made from which much is expected: "I have still, however, one bold, generous offer awaiting further inquiry, which is not likely to be defeated by selfish and ignorant prejudice. Should that prove another disappointment, I must reconsider some of the generous offers that have been made elsewhere." The reference here is understood to be to an offer of land in Rhodesia which the General received some time ago from CECIL RHODES, who has been a hearty supporter of the Salvation Army in South Africa. The troubled state of affairs in Rhodesia has so far stood in the way of action in this direction.

—Senator CAMERON has had the misfortune to attract the notice of The Saturday Review, and as a consequence a paragraph about him appears in that vigorous journal which clearly disproves the rule that English writers know nothing about the affairs of this country. "In America," says the London writer, "the name of CAMERON is identified with a political phenomenon which, after fifty years of investigation, is still unexplained." Having started out with this truly notable fact, The Review man indulges in two rapid biographical sketches: "SIMON CAMERON, a journalist who had grown to be a banker and railway owner, became one of the Senators from Pennsylvania in 1845, and within a year or two made himself recognized as the master of the State. Nobody could be elected to any office in Pennsylvania without his favor, and no combination of malcontents could possibly shake off his rule. He had to be expelled from LINCOLN'S first Cabinet for corrupt practices; he was no orator; he possessed no personal charms, and he was even niggardly in the expenditure of money, yet he held the second largest State in the Union in a relentless and irresistible grip for nearly thirty years. When he retired from the Senate in 1872, his only son, DON, took the vacant seat, and has kept it ever since. Still less of an orator or statesman than his father, his rule has been even more despotic." Then the situation is thus summed up: "The Cameron machine has plundered, disgraced, and humiliated Pennsylvania at its will under DON even more impudently than it did under SIMON. Once or twice the yoke has been thrown off by a popular uprising, only to be fastened on again the next year more securely than ever before. No feudal baron ever held a province of serfs in more effectual subjection than this dull, indolent, commonplace man manages to keep more than a million free and enlightened voters, year after year. It is one of the most striking mysteries of modern government."

CURRENT NOTES.

Gov. David M. Clough of Minnesota in his inaugural address urged the need of a thorough revision of the general tax laws of the State, and recommended the creation of a Tax Commission or the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to report to the next Legislature.

* * *

Citizens of Richmond, Va., claim for it the distinction of being the oldest important city on this continent, a thriving settlement existing there eleven years before the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. St. Augustine, Fla., they say, which was settled in 1565, is of little commercial importance, its popularity as a Winter resort alone offsetting its provincialism, and Jamestown, Va., founded in 1607, is now but a name surrounded by a dim halo of half-forgotten historical associations.

* * *

Residents near Cow Creek, in Oregon, are petitioning for a change of its name to what they consider the more poetical one of Azalea River, pleading that in the cañon through which it runs are hundreds of acres of azalea bushes bearing most beautiful flowers, such as are found but in few other localities in the State.

* * *

A Boston man has in his possession a copy of The Gazette of the United States and Philadelphia Advertiser, which was issued on Sunday evening, Aug. 27, 1797. It contains this explanation: "Having been favored by a gentleman who came passenger in the stage of Saturday evening, from New York, with the New York Daily Gazette of Saturday, 26th August, we have been induced to anticipate the publication of Monday's Gazette." So it seems that Sunday newspapers, not to mention newspaper enterprise, are not entirely modern.

* * *

The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette has issued a "People's Almanac" for 1897 of considerable value to any one interested in Canadian politics and business. It is neat and comprehensive.

A Home Rule Charter Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your remarks in to-day's TIMES anent the action of the Chamber of Commerce regarding the proposed new charter, you made a suggestion which it seems to me should be considered seriously by the Chamber of Commerce and all other citizens desirous of better city government. I refer to the paragraph which states that "The frame of government of the Greater New York in its fundamental lines and features ought to be constitutional in form and effect and beyond the reach of legislative tinkering."

One has only to consider the present so-called charter under which this city has been more or less misgoverned since 1882, to realize the great importance of your suggestion. Of what avail, I would ask, is it to expend careful consideration upon the proposed charter, if every year subsequent to its adoption it is to be subjected to the same kind of unintelligent and partisan "tinkering" which its predecessor has suffered from successive Legislatures?

The existing Constitutional provision compelling special laws affecting cities to be submitted to the approval of the Mayors of those cities seems to be inadequate to meet the situation. A Constitutional amendment providing that no city charter once granted shall be altered, amended, or repealed, without the consent of at least a majority of the voters of the city concerned, would seem to be the only sure method of preserving home rule to our cities and putting a stop to the constant "tinkering" under which we have so long suffered. Under such Constitutional protection a city charter would have to be in fact what it has long ceased to be—a permanent framework or system of municipal government. The tendency to incorporate in a charter a mass of details and regulations extraneous to the true subject matter, so prevalent to-day, would be stopped at once, and municipal officers would be protected from that unjust and pernicious practice of being legislated out of office whenever it suited the partisan caprice of an irresponsible Legislature.

PREBLE TUCKER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1897.

Look Out for This Swindler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A young man whom I met out West several years ago, but whose name I had forgotten, presented himself at my office Dec. 28, giving the name of W. C. Colbron, and said he was now connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES, and had been sent on to Boston by that paper to work up certain local matters here in Boston. He said he had run short of money, and wanted a small loan, which I made to him, receiving his check on the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York. The checks have come back to me with the statement that he has no account in that bank.

Will you kindly inform me if you have any one of that name connected with your paper. I would like to know whether any part of his story was true. He formerly had been connected with The Milwaukee Journal. H. L. HARDING.

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1897.

[The person referred to in the above letter is, of course, a swindler, and should be handed over to the police.—ED. TIMES.]

A LA VIE ET AUX ARMES.

George Channing Thomas in Boston Transcript.

Aye, tear the flimsy veils aside, and rend
the masks away;
Flash in, upon the lives of men, the searching lights of day;
Burn out the ulcers of the earth, unmindful of the scars;
Burst off the bonds that chain mankind; break through the prison bars;
Hurl down all idols from the heights where Infamy is throned;
Cast forth false prophets to the wrath of Justice, to be stoned;
Dispel the mists that blur old age; the siren lures, for youth;
Unblind the world from sophistry, and show her virgin Truth!

Confine the cruel lusts of gain till they corrode and die,
And press the hemlock to the lips of fierce monopoly;
Shatter all barriers of caste that wealth alone may span,
And let the world's great touchstone be, the Brotherhood of Man;
Gird strength about the loins of youth, with care, old age enfold;
Let labor cleanse the souls of men as fire refineth gold;
Crown intellect with sprigs of bay, and beauty with the vine;
But round the brow of manly toil the laurel wreath entwine!

Then shall each hand, that claspeth hand, be cordial, firm, and true;
Clear eyes shall look in honest eyes whence manhood shineth through;
Brave hearts shall frame no words but right for ready lips to speak,
And falsehood's blush shall redden ne'er the whiteness of truth's cheek;
The servile knee shall no more bend; each man be deemed a king;
And every piece of human coin give forth a genuine ring!
So shall our wrongs be righted, and our evils turned to good—
The world be fashioned to the plan that God first meant it should!

MUSIC LOVERS PLEASED

THE AFTERNOON CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Teresa Carreno, the Famous Pianist, Reappeared—Anton Seidl Conducted the Tschaikowsky Sixth Symphony.

The January concerts of the Philharmonic Society will probably dwell long in the memories of local music lovers, because of the beauty of the programme and the enthusiasm with which it was performed. The afternoon concert took place yesterday, and was attended by an audience which quite filled Carnegie Hall. Somewhat cool, as matinée audiences generally are, at the outset, it warmed to hearty demonstrations of delight before the concert was at an end. The programme was in itself sufficient to give no little pleasure to lovers of compact and symmetrical concert lists. It consisted of Goldmark's "Prometheus Bound" overture, Rubinstein's D minor piano concerto, and Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony. There are three numbers representative of the finest thought of the modern romanticists, numbers that will bear frequent repetition, and are admitted to be promising candidates for that extent of musical longevity frequently described as immortality. The inevitable elements of personal interest were contributed to the concert by Anton Seidl, who conducted the Tschaikowsky work for the first time here, and the famous pianist, Teresa Carreno, who returned to us after a literally triumphal tour in Germany.

Mme. Carreno's performance of the Rubinstein concerto proved that the unbridled enthusiasm of the German press was far from being unmerited. The pianist has advanced to the front rank, where, if yesterday's work was not exceptional, she must claim a commanding position. Her performance revealed a most excellent development of her technic, which is now far smoother and more certain than it used to be. Her tone is masculine in its breadth and power. Her dynamic range extends from a pianissimo, which is unaffected in that it does not try to be a whisper, to a thundering fortissimo and her palette of color is full of exquisite tints. If her tone yesterday was a trifle hard and short in the cantabile passages, it was because of circumstances beyond her control. Her style is authoritative, dashing, brilliant, yet not without those points of fine repose without which there is no symmetry. Her rhythm is beautiful, and her tempo rubato judicious. She played the big chord passages yesterday with enormous power, while the runs and octaves were treated with beautiful clearness and when necessary with delicious delicacy. Her reading of the work was intensely dramatic. It was less dreamy and restrained in the middle movement than some with which we are familiar, but it was even there strong and thoughtful. The first movement was played with enormous weight, and the stretto was positively exciting. The finale again gave free rein to the pianist's splendid temperament, which is now under the control of a trained will and the direction of a fine intelligence. On the whole, Mme. Carreno gave a notably strong performance of one of the most beautiful compositions for the piano. After several recalls she supplemented it with Chopin's "Berceuse," which she played with crystalline clearness and wooing tone.

Mr. Seidl's reading of the Tschaikowsky symphony was superb in its vigor and its dramatic accentuation. It erred considerably in respect of tempi, especially in that remarkable scherzo which developes into a genuine Cossack march. This movement gains in force when taken at a more moderate pace, and its difficult rhythm adapts itself better to the enunciation of the brasses, which have a conspicuous part in it. The performance of the symphony as a whole was marred by those roughnesses which seem now to be inseparable from the work of the Philharmonic and upon which it is deemed irreverent to comment. On the other hand, it should be said that the quality of the strings has never been heard to better advantage than it was yesterday in the cantabile themes of the first and last movements. The Goldmark overture was excellently played. The wood wind in particular covering itself with unwonted glory.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

An Audience of Unusually Small Size Listens to Wagner's Mellifluous Work.

Constant dropping of even so pure and wholesome a thing as water will wear away a stone. Constant repetition of the same operas, no matter how beautiful, will eventually wear away a public. "I like candy," says the Duke in "Patience," "but candy for breakfast, candy for dinner; to have it supposed that you would feel insulted if anything but candy were offered you. How would you like that?" Something of this kind seems to have been the lesson imparted by the size of the audience which assembled at the Metropolitan Opera House last night to listen to "Lohengrin" in German, with the usual great cast. It was not a small audience, indeed, but it did not pack the house, and such a performance deserved no less a public tribute than that. The only inference is that the public is having just a trifle more "Lohengrin" than its appetite demands just at present. Perhaps Mr. Grau can stimulate curiosity by inducing Mme. Calvé to study Elsa. Curiosity would probably be the only demand gratified.

There is really nothing new to say about the performances of "Lohengrin" given at the Metropolitan. They have been wholly admirable in spirit and execution, and last night's was no exception to the rule. Mme. Eames was in excellent voice, and sang Elsa, as she has always this season, with ravishing beauty of tone and with much warmth. M. Jean de Reszke's Lohengrin was as noble and vocally beautiful as it generally is, and M. Edouard de Reszke was again an imposing and sonorous King Henry. M. Bispham commanded the tribute of admiration which is always given to his vigorous and intelligent interpretation of Telramund, while Mlle. Lutza as Ortrud and M. de Vries as the Herald contributed earnest effort to the ensemble. The chorus sang out of tune in the usual places, but the orchestra played very well at all times, and Mr. Seidl directed the performance with his unfailing skill.

LIONEL LAWRENCE PARALYZED.

The Manager of the Savoy Theatre Dangerously Ill.

Lionel Lawrence, lessee and manager of the Savoy Theatre, is dangerously ill at the Metropolitan Hotel, Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway. Mr. Lawrence slipped and fell on Twenty-eighth Street, near Broadway, on Monday, and injured his spine in such a manner as to result in total paralysis of both legs. His physician says that while there is a probability of Mr. Lawrence's ultimate recovery, it would be some time before he would recover the use of his legs.

A large "To Let" sign was displayed on the Savoy Theatre yesterday, which has been closed since Tuesday.

A Photographic Counterfeiter.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 8.—Alfred Deveraux, a commercial photographer, who conducted his business at 41-43 Monroe Avenue, in this city, was arrested last night by Detective W. J. Burns of the Secret Service. He is charged with being the leader of the gang of photographic counterfeiters whom Chief Hazen of the Secret Service has been endeavoring to run down for the past seven years.

Age Limit for Court Attendants.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—By request of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the First Department, the age limit for attendants in the Supreme Court has been fixed by the State Civil Service Commission at forty-five years.

BURGLARS FIRE A HOUSE.

D. S. Perry & Co.'s Store at Urbana, Ohio, Was Robbed and Destroyed.

URBANA, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Burglars robbed and burned the broom supply house of D. S. Perry & Co. this morning.

The safe was broken open and the contents taken, after which the miscreants set fire to the building, evidently for the purpose of concealing their crime.

The total loss will not fall much short of $18,000.

CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED.

Action of the New York Loan and Improvement Company.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The New York Loan and Improvement Company of New York City to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate attesting that it had reduced its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $2,620,000.

The paid-in capital of the company was $3,000,000, and there were at the time of the report no debts or liabilities. The certificate is signed by John E. Roosevelt, Chairman, and John O. Baker, Secretary, of the meeting of the stockholders.

POMEROY ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE

The Massachusetts "Boy Murderer" Tries to Dig Out of State Prison.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—It was discovered yesterday that Jesse Pomeroy, the murderer, who has been confined in the State prison for the past twenty-two years, or since he was fifteen years of age, had nearly succeeded in digging through the prison walls in an attempt to escape, the attempt being revealed by a suspicious-looking brick.

The prisoner has been closely watched during the entire time of his incarceration, being considered the most dangerous prisoner in the institution, and by what means he was enabled to carry on his operations as far as he did cannot be imagined by the officials. The latter, however, are very close-mouthed, and few facts in the case can be learned from them.

IN A NEW BRUNSWICK SALOON.

American Volunteer Girl Tricks a Party of Beer Drinkers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 8.—Mamie Brown, a soldier in the American Volunteers, entered a saloon on George Street last night selling Gazettes.

Some of the men in the place asked her to have a drink. She agreed on condition that they buy all her papers. The money for the papers was given her, and she called for a glass of beer.

The men in the place also took beer, and their leader, raising his glass, said to the volunteer:

"Here's to you."

Miss Brown responded to the toast, and then threw the glass, beer and all, upon the floor, saying:

"That's what I do with liquor."

Before the men could recover from their astonishment the volunteer left the saloon.

COMING HOME WITH A WIFE.

Levi Oberwerth, a New Yorker Who Fell in Love with His Nurse.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.—Levi Oberwerth, a young architect of New York, who came here a short time ago single, left for his home to-night with a bride.

Mr. Oberwerth was taken ill a few weeks ago at the home of Mrs. Hawkins, with whom he boarded during a business stay here. Her daughter, Ruth, nursed him and he fell in love with her. Mrs. Oberwerth came here yesterday to take her son home. He would not consent to go unless his nurse should go with him as a bride. The nurse consented, and the marriage was performed at the bedside.

This evening, Oberwerth, carefully wrapped, was carried to the station, and with his mother and bride started for New York.

GOULD'S ALLEGED FIRST WIFE.

A Michigan Man Testifies in Behalf of Sarah Ann Jewell.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 8.—Isaac N. Ingraham related his recollections of Jay Gould before Charles H. Bender, as Commissioner, here yesterday in the suit of Sarah Ann Jewell against the Jay Gould estate, for a share of Gould's property, on the ground that she was his first wife.

Ingraham testified that he first met Gould in Syracuse in the Spring of 1853, and the following Spring went with Gould as chain bearer. He knew of Gould's marriage to Sarah Ann, and knew the woman. They were married by the Rev. Nathaniel Leighton. He knew the preacher, and also Mary Ann Brown, who witnessed the marriage. During the two Summers that Ingraham worked with Gould the woman traveled with them, and everywhere passed as Gould's wife, and was introduced as his wife. Their child was two weeks old the last time Ingraham saw Gould or his wife. He came West afterward and knew none of the subsequent history of the parties.

John D. Osborne also testified to knowing Gould and the woman who claims she was his wife, but had no knowledge of their marriage or the birth of the child.

FIRE ON THE PHILADELPHIA.

Three Hours' Fight with Flames in the Coal Bunkers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—A letter written by one of the crew of the cruiser Philadelphia has been received, and tells of a disastrous fire in the cruiser's bunkers on the morning of her arrival at Callao, Peru.

The crew was busy scrubbing down the decks when an alarm of fire was sounded. The crew was informed as to the whereabouts of the fire, but as the ship rapidly filled with smoke there was considerable difficulty in playing water on the blazing coal.

"Notwithstanding the fact that all the water possible was used," said the writer of the letter, "the plates in the magazine room became so heated that an order to abandon ship would not have surprised me. After three hours of hard work the flames were extinguished in the coal bunkers, but the fire broke out in an adjoining room from the heated plates. The crew was again put to work, and in half an hour had the fire out. The hatch plates were cooled, to prevent further damage, by running streams of water over them, and the excitement ended."

In conclusion, the letter stated that the ship would leave Callao for Panama in a short time, and from there would sail for San Diego, probably arriving at that port in the latter part of February.

German Liederkranz Festival.

The second concert of the week's festival to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the German Liederkranz was held at the Liederkranz Hall, in East Fifty-eighth Street, last evening. The Liederkranz, directed by Prof. Zoellner, was assisted by Mrs. Wellman-Juch, Mrs. Pratt-Gillette, Miss Olive Mead, Evans Williams, Conrad Behrens, and Adolph Silbernazes, soloists. An essay on "Music" was read by Miss Carola Woerishoffer. It was followed by the presentation to the society of a life-size bronze statue, representing Music and Song, by Mrs. Frederica Schneider, on behalf of the Ladies' Club of the Liederkranz. The statue was made by Morretti at a cost of $5,000. Mrs. Schneider made a speech of presentation which was responded to by President Julius Hoffman of the Liederkranz Society. Mrs. Schneider also presented a gold baton to Director Zoellner. The concert was followed by a ball and banquet.

PRINCESS OF CHIMAY UNHAPPY.

The Woman Who Eloped with a Gypsy Writes to Old Friends.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Brussels saying that the Princess of Chimay and Caraman, formerly Miss Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich., who eloped from Paris in November with a Hungarian gypsy musician named Janos Rigo, has recently written letters to a number of her former aristocratic friends in Belgium, in which she confesses that since she left her husband and children she has been the unhappiest woman alive.

The Princess is living in Buda-Pesth with the Hungarian musician, and a few days ago it was anounced that arrangements had been made with a theatrical manager for her appearance on the stage as a singer and dancer in conjunction with her companion's musical performances.

LADY SCOTT SENTENCED.

Must Undergo Eight Months' Imprisonment for Libeling Earl Russell.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lady Tina Scott, John Cockerton, and William Aylott to-day were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for libelling Earl Russell, Lady Scott's son-in-law, to which charge they pleaded guilty yesterday.

The Judge addressed the prisoners, speaking for half an hour. He was repeatedly interrupted by Lady Scott, who finally became exasperated at the lecturing of the Court and exclaimed: "For goodness sake let me have my sentence, I am only a woman."

The Judge then pronounced sentence upon the prisoners, condemning each of them to eight months' imprisonment without hard labor. Lady Scott, on account of her delicate health, will be treated as a first-class misdemeanant, but Cockerton and Aylott will be treated as ordinary prisoners.

As Lady Scott was leaving the prisoners' dock, after the Judge had sentenced her, she turned and said: "Every word I uttered against my daughter's husband is true."

Stephen von Pupay Dead.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—Stephen von Pupay, Chief of the Private Chancellerie of the Emperor Francis Joseph, died to-day. He was credited with having powerful influence with the Emperor.

Death of M. Orkjerulf.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 8.—M. Orkjerulf, a Norwegian Minister of State from 1871 to 1894, died here to-day. He was dismissed from office in 1884, as the result of the impeachment of the Selmer Ministry.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Lord Mayor of London has started a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in India, and large sums of money are being subscribed.

HAMBURG, Jan. 8.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which ran aground Thursday in the River Elbe at Blankenere, had not been floated up to this evening.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The engagement is announced of Edmond O'Brien, brother of Sir Timothy Carew O'Brien, Baronet, to Miss Audrey Townsend, daughter of the late David Crawford of New York.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.—The Times of India, in an article on the bubonic plague, says that since the outbreak of the plague the population of Bombay has been reduced one-half and the weekly mortality has averaged 200 per 1,000.

POISON IN THEIR MEAT.

Twelve Persons Taken Ill in Chicago After Eating Pork and Sausage.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Twelve persons—men, women, and children—were taken violently ill Wednesday from eating fresh pork and sausage. Physicians have been in constant attendance upon the stricken persons, and have managed to save the lives of at least one-half of the number and have hopes of seeing all but two of their patients recover.

The friends of the stricken family claim it is poisoned meat that caused their illness, while the butcher who sold the meat says it must have been something else.

Joseph Bromstedt of 534 Seventy-ninth Place, Street Inspector of the Thirty-first Ward, one of the poisoned persons, probably will die, and it is feared his sister-in-law, Mrs. Rosa Roth, will share his fate. Louis Bromstedt, twelve years old, and his sister, Sophia Bromstedt, fourteen years old, are very ill, but probably will get well.

WHEN WAMPUM WAS MONEY.

The Popular Token of Value in New York Two Centuries Ago.

When Stephen Van Cortlandt was in the money-changing business—1680 to 1690—the kind of money in most common use in the vicinity of Manhattan Island was seewan, or wampum. Almost all the store trade was done with seewan, either loose or braided, and all church collections were taken up in seewan.

Van Cortlandt was frequently called on to change seewan into silver money, which was at that time the standard. Payments of interest and principal of loaned money were made in Dutch pieces-of-eight, realtjes, and loan dollars, the value of all of which was reduced to guilders seewan.

A piece-of-eight was worth 12 guilders in seewan, a realtje was worth 1 guilder and 20 stivers in seewan, a loan dollar was worth 11 guilders in seewan and an English pound was worth 40 guilders in seewan. The American dollar in its present relation to the English pound would have been worth 8 guilders in seewan. A Dutch guilder has 100 cents, or 20 stivers, and is equal to 40 cents American money. A stiver is equal to 2 cents American money.

Contributions to the poor relief fund were usually made in seewan, and provisions and clothing for distribution among the poor were paid for in seewan. The early Dutch settlers took generous care of the needy poor. For instance, in 1688, the deacons of the old Dutch Church of Bergen paid Dr. Robinson of New York 240 guilders in seewan for curing a destitute man of insanity. At another time the deacons of the same church paid Surgeon C. Viele of New York 130 guilders seewan for surgical attendance on a poor member of the congregation. In those days it cost 90 guilders in seewan "to send poor Johannis Kruyer back to Amsterdam." In 1673 the price of one schepel of wheat was 8 guilders seewan; of one schepel of Indian corn, 6 guilders seewan; one schepel of rye, 3 guilders seewan; one ell of cloth, 5 guilders seewan; two blankets, 58 guilders seewan, and two schepels of salt, 6 guilders seewan.

Whenever the collections in the church exceeded the current expenditures, the surplus seewan was usually invested in cows. Such cows were given into the care of responsible members of the congregation on a yearly "butter rent" of twelve pounds—that is, those persons accepting a cow from the deaconry had to pay an annual rent of twelve pounds of butter or its value in seewan. The price of butter amounted, in the Winter of 1679, to 22 stivers per pound, so that the deacons then received 13 guilders and 4 stivers for one cow. After 1715 the deacons quit the "butter-rent" business and confined themselves solely to moneylending as a means of increasing the revenues. Sums ranging from 10 guilders to 4,000 guilders were put out at interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, though in a few cases borrowers were exempt from paying interest.

It cost from 2 to 5 guilders in seewan to get married in this vicinity two centuries ago, and a funeral was accompanied with a pall rent of 6 guilders seewan for an adult and 3 guilders for a child.

Last of the Santa Fe Cases.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The evidence in the Santa Fé Inter-State Commerce trial, in which J. A. Hanley was the sole defendant, after the dismissal of ex-President Rinehart, was concluded to-day. The jury will not return a verdict before to-morrow.

RUSIE SUES NEW YORK CLUB.

Wants an Injunction Restraining It from Claiming His Services.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Amos Rusie this afternoon began a suit against the New York Baseball Club.

The allegation is that the club is illegally restraining him from earning his living at ball playing, and that the constitution and agreement of the National Association and the rules of the New York Club are devoid of law.

Rusie wants an injunction restraining the New York Club from a continuance of its claims for his services. The complaint repeats his old grievances and holds that the refusal of the club to grant him a release is against public policy.

MURDER AT PORT JERVIS.

A Young Man Was Killed While on His Way to be Married.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The dead body of William Speidel, aged twenty-one years, son of Martin Speidel, a well-known conductor employed on the Erie Railroad, was found this morning in the yards of the Erie Railroad. The body was frozen stiff and bore evidence of foul play. A white handkerchief was stuffed in the mouth. The pockets of the young man's clothes had been turned inside out, and a watch which he carried was missing. The attitude of the body when found was that of a man endeavoring to protect himself from assault. The discovery of the body of young Speidel was made by a tramp.

A doctor who made an examination of the body said that death was caused by strangulation. A post-mortem examination will be held.

Speidel was to have been married last evening to Miss Annie Bowman of Matamoras, Penn., across the river from this place. He had engaged the coach to drive himself and intended bride to the Erie station, to meet a train for Middletown, where the wedding was to take place. He undoubtedly had quite a sum of money on his person to defray the wedding expenses.

His intended bride is crazed with grief. Speidel was strangled while on his way to meet his future wife. Several tramps have been arrested on suspicion, including the one who found the corpse.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH KNIVES.

One Man Killed and Seven Wounded at Mayfield, Penn.

MAYFIELD, Penn., Jan. 8.—One man was killed, two fatally and five seriously injured during a general fight with knives at a Hungarian christening last night. The victims were:

GUZY, PETER, cut over the heart, left hand severed at the wrist; will die.

KRUTCHAS, LUCATZ, stabbed in many places and died.

NOSTER, JOHN, face, head, and breast badly cut.

OLEANIZ, MICHAEL, stabbed in face and back.

PAWLAK, PAUL, face and arms slashed.

TELEP ANDREW, stabbed in several places, nose broken.

TURPAKONE, JOHN, ear cut off and slashed on shoulder and back.

ZUBAL, WAZYL, stabbed in the back, lung pierced and chunk of flesh cut from shoulder; will probably die.

Liquor was plentiful at the christening, and many of the men were made mad with drink. Seven of the participants in the feast went to the house of Lucatz Krutchas. Krutchas soon had to resent an insult to his wife, and then the knives flashed out.

Mrs. Krutchas dashed out the light and fled from the room. A fearful fight followed in the dark. The drink-maddened men cut and stabbed each other and rolled together upon the floor in deadly grapple.

Finally a constable and a posse broke into the house, and when a light was secured they found stretched on the floor eight apparently dead and dying men, groaning and cursing. A physician was hastily summoned. Krutchas was so terribly cut that he died in a short while. The injuries of the other men show the savage nature of the fight.

The wounded men are under guard in the hospital.

MILITARY SECRETARY CHOSEN.

Gov. Black Said to Have Selected George C. Treadwell.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The final determination of Gov. Black to appoint George Curtis Treadwell, son of George H. Treadwell of this city, to be his military secretary was arrived at yesterday, it is said. Over this appointment there has been a fight between Mr. William Barnes, Jr., State Committeeman from this district, and Senator Myer Nussbaum.

The post of military secretary of late years has developed into one of social rather than military importance, and the principal duty of the official seems to be to keep track of the Governor's social appointments and to arrange for carrying them out.

The appointment of Mr. Treadwell was urged by Mr. Barnes and Secretary of State Palmer. The latter, however, did not offer his support on Mr. Barnes's account, but purely because of the great respect and affection he has for Major Treadwell.

Mr. Barnes had supposed that the mere presentation of Mr. Treadwell's name was equivalent to his appointment, and to his surprise he found that Edward T. Newcomb, a son of the late Edward Newcomb, stood an excellent chance of being selected for the office. In analyzing the support of Mr. Newcomb Mr. Barnes found that it came from Senator Nussbaum, Sergeant at Arms Benson, and Deputy Attorney General William E. Kisselburgh.

So favorably disposed was Mr. Black to the selection of Mr. Newcomb that Mr. Barnes had to plead with him for a whole hour Thursday. He told the Governor that his political prestige was at stake, and that it would be the height of discourtesy to go over him and select a man named by his Senator. Mr. Barnes also touched upon his recent visit to New York, when Mr. Platt summoned him there and informed him that the row which he was carrying on with Mr. Nussbaum was uncalled for and must cease. Mr. Barnes intimated that if the Governor appointed another than the person he selected it would continue this fight to which Mr. Platt was so averse.

Melba Again Indisposed.

Maurice Grau announced last night at the Metropolitan Opera House that Mme. Melba would be unable to sing in "La Traviata" this afternoon. Mme. Clementine De Vere-Sapio will appear instead as Violetta in Acts I. II., and IV. of the opera.

Mme. Melba is suffering from a severe cold contracted at the performance at Brooklyn Thursday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The Chinese Consul General has been advised that the new Chinese Minister to the United States will arrive in San Francisco early in March.

BLOOMING GROVE, Texas., Jan. 8.—Robbers last night blew open a safe in the Post Office here and rifled it of its contents. The Government loss is $900. The building was badly shattered.

ORANGEVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 8.—A misplaced switch caused a wreck on the Erie Railway here this morning. Train No. 82 went into a ditch, and ten cars were demolished. A steam snow-plow was wrecked.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 8.—Charles A. Jackson, Superintendent of the Jackson Paper Manufacturing Company, is missing. He left this city for Chicago on business for the company Dec. 27, and since then nothing has been heard of him.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 8.—A. U. Martin of the firm of Martin & Co., bankers and brokers, doing business on Grove Street, is missing. He last was seen here Tuesday, when it is said he left for Cleveland, where he has a brother. He carried away all of his personal effects from the office. He represented Price, MacCormack & Co. of New York.

TROOPS GUARDING A MINE.

Strikers at Rutland, Ill., Assume a Belligerent Attitude.

RUTLAND, Ill., Jan. 8.—The strike at the Hakes mine here has assumed an ugly phase. Soldiers are on guard, and for the first time in a number of years active service in January has fallen to the lot of the Illinois National Guard. The guard is composed of sixteen men of Company C, Third Infantry, Lieut. Harden commanding, under the direction of the Sheriff.

The trouble at the mine originated in a dispute over a broken scale beam, which E. Hakes, the mine owner, refused to have repaired until lately. The scales were tested by the mine inspector for this district and found to be 440 pounds out of balance.

The men struck, and then another contention arose over the manner of measuring the coal. The miners want to be paid 67½ cents a ton, mine run, and Hakes wanted to pay 80 cents per ton, screened over a diamond screen. This point is the main one in dispute.

Sheriff Yockey came here Tuesday at the request of Mr. Hakes, and left Deputy "Matt" Coulson on guard with the village Marshal.

The non-union men, of whom ten are at work, left the mine at 5 o'clock last evening. All but one safely passed a group of strikers which numbered something over a hundred Italians, Slavs, and Poles.

When the last man came out he was attacked by a robust Polish woman, who tried to hit him with a club. Several of the men assaulted him.

A telegram was sent to Sheriff Yockey at Ottawa for help, and he arrived here in person at midnight with a platoon of infantry and occupied the shaft without molestation. The mob of strikers at 7 o'clock this morning became abusive to the sentries, howling and hooting at them, and when ordered by the Sheriff to disperse refused to do so.

The guardsmen were ordered to raise their rifles, and they dispersed the crowd without trouble.

The situation now is quiet, but, owing to the proximity of Ladd, Spring Valley, and Toluca, three towns noted for making trouble, a change may occur at any time.

DIED.

ASPINWALL.—Of pneumonia, Wednesday morning, Jan. 6, 1897, at her residence, 115 East 25th St., Nina G. Aspinwall, youngest daughter of the late Cornelius K. and Clara B. Sutton.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Rutherford Place, on Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

COLEMAN.—At Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 8, 1897, Philip Timlow, only son of the late Rev. James C. and A. Louise Coleman, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. A. S. Mills, 521 Washington St., Hoboken, on Monday, Jan. 11, at half-past three o'clock P. M.

Interment at Amity, N. Y.

JACOBY.—On Friday, Jan. 8, 1897, Theodor Jacoby, in his 63d year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 288 Hewes St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Jan.
ALTMAN, Margaret,	146 E. Hous'n St.	28	8
BROWN, Josephine,	232 E. 85th St...	25	6
BUSH, Nellie,	530 E. 14th St.....	4	7
BALL, Charles E.,	350 W. 115th St...	47	3
BROWN, John W.,	177 W. 26th St....	57	6
BERNETT, Albert,	100 Oliver St.....	49	6
BURNHAM, Henrietta,	142 Cherry St.	3	7
BANNON, Kate T.,	1,026 Cauldw'l Av.	38	7
BURNS, William,	51 Catharine St....	45	8
BECKER, Emma,	1,013 E. 133d St....	2	7
BARTH, Augusta,	164 Bowery.....	71	8
BERGEN, Jeremiah S.,	218 Sixth Av.	51	6
BIRD, James R.,	101 Devoe St.....	71	5
BODDY, Anna,	164 Fifteenth St....	29	7
BROWN, Edward,	394 Classon Av....	9	7
BURNS, John F.,	95 Morgan Av.....	41	7
BURNS, Rose A.,	116 North Fourth St.....	2	8
CABIN, Malina T.,	193 Ross St.....	46	6
CALLAHAN, Francis S.,	548 Clinton St.....	1	6
CAPANI, Enrico,	212 Mulberry St., New York.....	30	4
CARR, John,	1,068 Atlantic Av....	37	6
CHARLES, Joel,	173 Harmon St.....	2	7
COHEN, Charles,	51 Cook St.....	1	7
COMMEGUO, Aramenia,	38 Canton St.	3	7
CUNNANE, Morris,	845 Van Brunt St.	1	7
DAILEY, Thomas,	210 Huron St.....	1	7
DEGARDO, Luigia,	14 North Portland Av.....	23	5
GARRITY, Mary,	Twenty-third Av. and Eighty-sixth St.....	1	7
GAEONE, Veronica,	33 Madison St....	3	7
GILDAY, Joseph J.,	554 Vanderbilt Av.	18	6
HASLER, Salome,	44 South Sixth St.	86	7
ISOLA, Francesco,	84 Degraw St....	1	7
JACKSON, Eldridge,	466 Adelphi St...	18	7
JETTER, Wilhelm,	1,029 Flushing Av.	37	6
JOHNSON, Harry,	306 Floyd St.....	33	7
JOHNSON, Marie,	15 Mill St.....	1	6
KANE, Eugene,	283 Hicks St.....	1	6
KANE, James H.,	Gravesend Av....	3	7
KEENAN, Thomas,	Little Sisters of Poor, Bushwick Av.	78	6
KNAUER, Eva C.,	80 Seigel St.....	73	7
KRIEGER, Conrad,	340 Ellery St.....	71	7
LANG, Lizzie,	Sixty-second St., corner of Eleventh Av.	28	7
LASMAN, Ida,	154 Varet St.....	1	6
LINDON, Royal J.,	62 Bond St.....	1	6
LYONS, Josephine,	112 Chauncey St.	35	6
MATTHEWS, Jane,	241 Hoyt St.....	69	6
MORRIS, Margarite,	15 Union Av.....	38	6
MAGGE, Annie,	479 Third Av.....	43	5
NEWRIETER, Henry,	23 Tompkins Av.....	40	1
POUTS, Helen,	1,260 Prospect Place.	1	7
PENTON, William F.,	19 Sterling Place.....	1	6
QUINLAN, Patrick,	26 Cheever Place.	47	6
QUINN, John,	249 Van Brunt St....	6	7
REID, Mary A.,	615 Union St.....	46	6
REINHARDT, Thomas,	322 Fifty-seventh St.....	1	7
SATTLER, Elizabeth,	111 Franklin Av.....	54	5
SCHMIDT, Carrie,	153 Bushwick Av....	4	7
SCHREIER, Kate,	329 Bergen St....	34	8
SMITH, Mary A.,	238 Pearl St.....	38	7
STERRITT, John E.,	352 Quincy St..	66	6
STRAHLER, Breine,	Thatford and Belmont	86	7
STROMBERGER, Peter,	252 Johnson Av.....	58	7
VANDERSHUDT, Emma E.,	257 Bleecker St.....	34	6
VEITH, Arthur,	157 Alabama Av....	30	7
VELLKOOSKI, Otto,	78 Rapelye St..	16	7
WILDER, Theodore S.,	88 Livingston St.	69	6

Brooklyn.

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Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Jan.
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BODDY, Anna,	164 Fifteenth St....	29	7
BROWN, Edward,	394 Classon Av....	9	7
BURNS, John F.,	95 Morgan Av.....	41	7
BURNS, Rose A.,	116 North Fourth St.....	2	8
CABIN, Malina T.,	193 Ross St.....	46	6
CALLAHAN, Francis S.,	548 Clinton St.....	1	6
CAPANI, Enrico,	212 Mulberry St., New York.....	30	4
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JOHNSON, Harry,	306 Floyd St.....	33	7
JOHNSON, Marie,	15 Mill St.....	1	6
KANE, Eugene,	283 Hicks St.....	1	6
KANE, James H.,	Gravesend Av....	3	7
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KRIEGER, Conrad,	340 Ellery St.....	71	7
LANG, Lizzie,	Sixty-second St., corner of Eleventh Av.	28	7
LASMAN, Ida,	154 Varet St.....	1	6
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NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRUTH'S

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

"TRUTH" FOR 3 MONTHS AND 3 LAR

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

CHURCH EXTENSION AS APPLIED TO UNIVERSALISM.

Discussion of the Need of Deeper Spiritual Work by the Woman's Alliance of the Metropolitan District.

The monthly meeting of the Universalist Woman's Alliance of the Metropolitan District, in the Church of the Divine Paternity, yesterday, was devoted to "Church Extension as Applied to Universalism." Mrs. Edwin C. Bolles, President of the alliance, opened the meeting, and Mrs. Charles H. Eaton presided during the discussion.

Mrs. J. Pierce reviewed the current events of the year. She said all classes of women had been seized with a strong desire for scientific knowledge, and all sorts of women's clubs were flourishing to teach all sorts of subjects, except the most essential ones—health and housekeeping.

Mrs. Porter of Newark said the Universalist denomination now numbers over 50,000 families, and gained during the last four years 978 families, 16 parishes, 40 churches, and over $1,000,000 in property values.

The Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford read the first paper on "Church Extension Work." She said a thorough revival in Church work was needed. "Science and theology and spiritualism and hypnotism," said she, "are not adequate and cannot be depended upon to do the work of Christ as the revival of the spirit of religion and the preaching of the Gospel of Christ have done it. Modern methods are not sufficient. I won't say they are wrong, but they must be supplemented by the old-fashioned way of vigorous preaching of Christ's doctrine. They must not be allowed to supersede it." She said freedom from false doctrines and heretical teachings was near at hand.

The Rev. Myra K. Libbey referred to Commissioner Carroll Wright's declaration that he could not account for the recent rapid growth of the Universalist denomination. She said it was the result of wise methods, particularly in the financial management of the churches. From 1880 to 1890 the membership of the denomination increased 80 per cent.; from 1890 to 1895, 45 per cent.; from 1895 to 1896, 5 per cent. There are now 1,000,000 members. Owing to efficient management, she said, not a dollar of money loaned on investments by the Church has ever been lost.

The Rev. Alice K. Wright did not agree altogether with Mrs. Hanaford's ideas. "Charity," she said, "begins at home. So must parish work. Churches are subject to the law of the survival of the fittest, and great city churches can no longer be run successfully on the old-fashioned line of preaching and revivals alone. We must have something more."

Mrs. Wright said that in her opinion city churches must adopt the institutional idea. They must become public homes, particularly in the lower parts of this city. The methods of the Young Men's Christian Association were highly instructive. "This institution has accomplished more good in certain lines than all churches put together," she declared, and said New York and Brooklyn needed two great institutional home churches, one in the rich and one in the poor sections of the cities. She was in favor of the denomination concentrating its energies in the cities, because there the great problems of humanity exist which must be solved.

She said the mission work of the Church should be concentrated in one special field, and declared that Japan offered such a field, where the opportunity for successful work was very great.

Luncheon was served in the church parlors. Next month's meeting will be held in All Soul's Church, South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and "The Tendency of Modern Literature and Drama" will be discussed.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' SERVICE

Interesting Exercises at Calvary Church To-morrow Evening.

A service of more than ordinary interest to college students will be held to-morrow night in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The principal speaker will be President Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., of Johns Hopkins University. He has been secured for this address to students through the efforts of Bishop Henry C. Potter, who will also speak, giving a short sermon. The Rev. Dr. Van De Water of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Harlem, and Chaplain of Columbia University, will be the third speaker, and the Scripture lesson will be read by President Seth Low of Columbia.

This service is one of the series of student sermons arranged at certain periods during the year by the Students' Club of 129 Lexington Avenue. It will be the third of this character held especially for students during the present season, since October, the previous sermons having been preached by Dwight L. Moody and John Watson, (Ian Maclaren,) the Scotch novelist and clergyman.

The Students' Club has adopted several unique features for to-morrow night, and there is no doubt that the body of the church will be filled with over 1,000 students, representing all the various institutions of learning in the city. Admission will be by ticket only up to 7:45 o'clock, when the public will be admitted to the galleries and to seats on the floor still unoccupied. Preference, of course, is shown to students. An interesting departure from the usual custom has been observed in this case, in sending invitations and tickets to the female students of Barnard College and the Women's Medical College. Special seats will be reserved for them. This idea, although now put in practice for the first time, has been the subject of discussion among the officers of the Students' Club for some time. It was learned that efforts have been made in the past to ask lady students to be present at these special services, but the idea has not met with particular favor, not from any real opposition, but because the work of the Students' Club is solely for and among young men. The result of the experiment is, therefore, awaited with considerable interest.

The Students' Club is the students' branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and its house, at 129 Lexington Avenue, is well equipped with all conveniences, including reading rooms and parlors, open to all young men who are seeking an education in this city. Its officers are: S. W. Richardson, President, Union Theological Seminary; Roy Demas Young, First Vice President, College of Physicians and Surgeons; G. Byron Brown, Second Vice President, Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Orrin S. Wightman, Recording Secretary, University Medical College; E. Lawrence Hunt, Secretary; Franklin P. Reinhold and Charles W. Elmer, Assistant Secretaries; William Van V. Hayes, M. D., Treasurer.

Bishop Potter has taken great interest in the welfare of the club, and when the members went into their Lexington Avenue quarters, a little over a year ago, he made one of the addresses at the opening exercises.

Secretary E. Lawrence Hunt, who is a graduate of the University of Toronto and took charge of the work here last year, said the service to-morrow night will be characteristic of more purely academic features than any held before. There will be twelve ushers, all graduates, representing Oxford University, England, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and other colleges. They will wear university gowns and mortar-board caps, and will lead the processional which will form in the chapel and march up the main aisle to the chancel. Behind them will come the speakers, also in academic dress, and the surpliced choir, which will be reinforced by nearly 100 voices from college glee clubs and graduate glee club singers. Columbia, the University of the City of New York, and the College of the City of New York will furnish the largest number of glee club singers. They also will wear gowns and caps. Mr. Pomeroy, President of the Columbia Young Men's Christian Association, will be marshal of the glee clubs.

Through the courtesy of the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, the meeting is held in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. In order that all university men and students in the city may have the opportunity of attending this service, tickets entitling to special reserved pews may be had upon application to the Calvary Parish House, 106 East Twenty-second Street, or at the Students' Club, 129 Lexington Avenue.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 10.

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SUBJECT—"The Holy Spirit Given." Text, Acts ii., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—They were all filled with the Holy Ghost.

In "the Gospels" we have the birth and work of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. In "the Acts" we have the birth and work of Christ's Church. When He finished His work for the Church He returned to the Father. When the Church began its work for Him it must be baptized with the Holy Ghost from the Father. Without such baptism it could do nothing. This marks the connection between the lesson of this week and that of last. Then we saw God, the Son, ascend from the earth into Heaven, where He "sitteth on the right hand of God," (Col. iii., 1,) and "ever liveth to make intercession" for His people. (Heb. vii., 25.) Now we see God, the Holy Ghost, descend out of Heaven, unto and into men on the earth, "that He may abide" with them "forever." (John xiv., 16.)

These two great facts are very closely connected. The descent of the Holy Ghost was dependent upon the ascent of Jesus Christ. It was the fulfillment of His own promise. (John xvi., 7.) Therefore He said: "Wait for the promise of the Father, which ye have heard of Me," for "ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you," (John i., 5-8.)

So they waited. They were all Jews. They had gathered together at Jerusalem to attend the great national feast of "the Passover." They formed a feeble company by themselves, and met in an "upper room," (John i., 13,) with closed doors, for fear. (John xx., 19.) To them, that joyous feast of deliverance had been anything but a feast. It was rather the funeral of all their hopes, for then they had seen their Lord and Master—their dearest friend and teacher—die upon the cross.

To be sure, some three years before, John the Baptist had pointed Him out as "The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world," and He Himself had told them, over and over again, that He should die at that feast, and rise again—yet they had never seen the significance of anything that had been told them. To their minds, all was a dark enigma, a hidden parable.

The Apostles in Darkness.

When He arose from the dead, and again appeared before them as a living man, they were still more astonished, but no more enlightened. They neither remembered nor understood what He said any better than before His crucifixion. So the days passed on until the "fifty days" required by the law had been fulfilled to usher in the joy of Pentecost. During forty of those days (i., 3) Jesus at various times appeared to them as before, but the only idea His appearance awakened was that now He would surely restore temporal power to the nation (i., 6.) Then He was taken from them, and they had nothing to lean upon but the angel's promise (i., 11) and His own command. (i., 4.)

Ten days more passed away. They were days of prayer; of earnest, constant, importunate prayer. For He had told them, "Ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence," (i., 5,) and, "when He, the Spirit of truth is come, He will guide you into all truth. He shall glorify Me; for He shall receive of Mine and shall shew it unto you, (John xvi., 13-15.) But what He meant by "the Holy Ghost" they no more understood than they had understood what He had said about His crucifixion or resurrection.

For three years they had been almost constantly in His company. They had walked with Him, talked with Him, ate with Him, and suffered with Him. And yet they had never understood Him, or His work. Sometimes He gently reproved them because of their obtuseness and unbelief, but he never condemned or rejected them.

When He rose from the dead and revealed Himself to one and another, each one in his or her turn told the rest. Men and women spoke of Him out of their own experiences. And yet those who had not seen Him themselves could no more understand those who had (Mark xvi., 14) than any of them had ever understood when He, Himself, had spoken to them.

And now that He was gone from their midst, all was indeed dark before them. They had no comprehension whatever of His life, or death, or resurrection, or ascension. But they had this mysterious promise of the Holy Ghost. No wonder that they longed for His appearing as men lost in darkness long for a light.

Coming of the Light.

So the feast of Pentecost gradually drew nigh, and when it "was fully come" their prayer was answered. Until then, they were not only "unlearned and ignorant men," (iv., 13,) in the sense of being uneducated fishermen, but in the higher sense of being unable to discern spiritual truth. This was the history of the mind and heart of the Apostles, and of their fellow-disciples, as recorded by the four Evangelists.

But it is not merely the history of those early disciples, it is the history of all disciples in every age. We see it everywhere. Children are trained by most Godly parents, and by most earnest and devoted teachers. Men sit for years under the most learned and faithful ministers. The great facts and truths of the Gospel become household words. And yet their deep spiritual, life-giving meaning—the character and work of Jesus Christ—His relations to themselves and to their eternal life—are never understood until the Holy Ghost descends with all His quickening power. Like the wood on the altar of the prophets of Baal, all the material is there, but there is no fire.

As it was with the Apostles and their fellow-disciples, so it has been with every succeeding generation. The same command which rested upon them has rested with the same force upon all of their successors—"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," (Mark, xvi., 15.) Earnest men anxiously desire to fulfill, each in his own measure and sphere, this command. The minister in the pulpit—the editor in his chair—the humble Sunday school teacher in his class—are all endeavoring to do it. But it is not to be done by any one, or by all together, in even the smallest degree, by learning, or by labor. "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts," (Zech., iii., 6.) If the Apostles who had sat for three years at the feet of Jesus needed the baptism of the Holy Ghost, how much more do we!

Called by Thy grace to teach Thy truth,
O Lord, we humbly cry to Thee!
Breathe on us all the Holy Ghost,
From doubt and darkness set us free.

As we go forth to do Thy work,
O Lord, our daily strength renew;
More of Thy love to us reveal;
More love to Thine, awaken too.

Take Thou away our coldness, Lord,
And all our blindness turn to sight,
And by Thine own Almighty power,
Turn Thou our weakness into might.

The self that's in us all subdue,
And lead us all Thyself to see;
And help us, always, everywhere,
On Thee to look, of Thee to speak.

So shall we serve and praise Thee, Lord,
With hearts aglow and lips unsealed;
If, by Thy Spirit, Thou, Thyself,
Art to, and in us all, revealed.

Gift of the Holy Ghost.

Now it is said that this wonderful gift of the Holy Ghost was given "when the day of Pentecost was full come," (v. 1.) "The word is derived from the Greek word—Pentecoste—which signifies the fiftieth." (Cruden.) The feast itself was very closely connected with the feast of the Passover. The day of its celebration, however, was not counted from the Passover, but from the third day after. "Ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the Sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; even unto the morrow after the seventh Sabbath shall ye number fifty days." (Lev. xxiii., 15-16.)

Now "the sheaf of the wave offering" marked the beginning of the first, or Spring, harvest of the year. It was called "a sheaf of the first fruits" of that harvest. (Lev. xxiii., 10-11.) Fifty days later, when the harvest was completed and practically all gathered in, the feast of Pentecost was celebrated. It was thus a thanksgiving for the first in-gathering of the year, just as the feast of Tabernacles in the Fall was the joyful thanksgiving for the final in-gathering.

For 1,500 years these great feasts had come and gone, year after year, and yet their deep prophetic significance had never been realized by any of those who attended them or studied them. The Apostles themselves had not even noticed that Jesus was crucified on the very day that the Passover lamb was slain; or that He had risen from the grave on the very day that "the sheaf of the wave offering" was waved "before the Lord to be accepted for" them, (Lev. xxiii., 11;) or that "when the day of Pentecost was fully come" the first harvest was gathered in.

But when the Holy Ghost took of the things of Jesus, and showed them unto them, then they understood it all. Then they were able to see what John meant when he said, "Behold the Lamb of God." Then they could declare without hesitation, "Christ, our Passover, is sacrificed for us, (1 Cor. v., 7,) and "now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." (I. Cor. xv., 20.)

Promise of Jesus Fulfilled.

As "the wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth," (John iii., 8,) so was it on this day of Pentecost. Whilst the Apostles and their companions were earnestly praying, "suddenly there came from Heaven a sound, as of the rushing of a mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting," (v. 2, R. V.) It not only reverberated from wall to wall all through the house, but it was heard in the streets of the city. As in the valley of dry bones, which the prophet saw, "there was a noise, and behold, a shaking, and the bones came together, bone to his bone, and the breath came into them, and they lived, and stood up upon their feet, an exceeding great army," (Ezek. xxxvii., 7-10,) so, "when this sound was heard, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speaking in his own language." (v. 6, R. V.)

For not only was there "a sound," which arrested the ear, but there was a sight, which arrested the eye. "There appeared unto them tongues," (v. 3, R. V.,) which darted here and there among the Apostles, as flames of fire shoot out from a fierce burning, "distributing themselves" among them. (V. 4, R. V., margin.) It was the visible fulfillment of Jesus's promise, and "they were all filled with the Holy Ghost." Not only were their minds now enlightened to understand, but their lips were opened to declare "the wonderful works of God."

But more wonderful still this great multitude had their ears opened to hear, their minds enlightened to understand, and their hearts softened to feel the power of the Apostles' words. No matter whether they came from Europe, Asia, or Africa, the words spoken touched every one's need alike. The same spirit which gave one man power to speak gave another man power to hear. So it has been ever since. So will it ever be until the end. One and the same Spirit must anoint both speaker and hearer, both teacher and scholar.

Then by whatever name either preacher or hearer may be called, every one will speak, and every one will hear in their own language "the wonderful works of God." Then there will be "neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, but Christ" will be "all, and in all." (Colossians, iii., 11.) Then the Church will be one. Its unity, as well as its power, depends on the baptism of the Holy Ghost.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is the connection between this lesson and that of last week?

What is the relation between the descent of the Holy Ghost and the ascent of Jesus Christ?

What great feast was being celebrated when Jesus was crucified?

How had John the Baptist designated Christ, and how did the Disciples understand it?

What happened during forty days after the resurrection, and how did it affect the Disciples?

What did they do during the remaining ten days before Pentecost, and why?

How long had they been in Jesus's company, and how were they affected?

When He showed Himself to others, how did their story impress the Disciples?

How is this ignorance seen in our day, and how is it to be dispelled?

What prayer do we need constantly to offer?

What was the relation of the feast of Pentecost to the Passover, and what did it signify?

What marked this particular day of Pentecost?

What was the effect upon the Apostles, and upon their hearers?

Upon what does the unity and the power of the Church depend?

UNITED STATES CHURCH ARMY.

Opening of First Post Headquarters—Rapid Extension of the Work.

The first post of the United States Church Army in this city will be started to-night at the Manhattan East Side Mission, opposite Bellevue Hospital. Gen. H. H. Hadley, Musical Director Major Brown, and Aid de Camp Sara Wray will take part in the exercises. All persons interested in the work are requested to be present. The mission is near the wharf, where those who have been discharged from Blackwell's Island are landed. The mission chapel will continue to be heated and lighted by the Trustees, but permission is granted to the post to occupy the building for one year. The method and manner of the services are, however, subject to the approval of the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church.

At a meeting of the Parochial Missions Society this week it was reported that applications for the formation of posts of the Church Army, the new organization among Episcopalians, modeled after the Church Army in England, and taking up work similar to that prosecuted by the Salvation Army, are coming from Boston, San Francisco, and almost every important city between them. Owing to the unexpected popularity of the movement, and to further its work in the controlling body, two new members were added to the Church Army Commission from among the members of the Parochial Missions Society. These are the Rev. Dr. W. M. Hughes of Morristown, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, rector emeritus of St. James's Church in this city. Col. H. H. Hadley of St. Bartholomew's Mission, in East Forty-second Street, who was selected for the Eastern Department some weeks ago, was confirmed in that position.

Three other departments have been created and commanders selected for them, who are directly under control of the Church Army Commission. These departments are the Central, with headquarters at Pittsburg; the Western, with headquarters at Chicago, and the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. Major James K. Bakewell, who has been conducting successful mission work in Pittsburg for some time, was placed in command of the Central Department; the Rev. Joseph Rushton in command of the Western Department, and the Rev. William Ingraham Kip in command of the Pacific Department. The last-named gentleman is a grandson of the late Bishop Kip of California. All four commanders received the title of General.

There has been some criticism of the Church Army idea, but nearly all of it has come from men holding one or the other of the two extremes of belief in the Episcopal Church. On the whole, the army has met with less opposition than its promoters expected, while the demand for the formation of its posts has been greater than the supply of competent and willing men to command them.

TO AWAKEN MISSION INTEREST.

Interdenominational Mass Meeting at Carnegie Hall.

The movement to promote interest in foreign missions by means of an interdenominational missionary conference will be begun to-morrow. Pastors of churches in the city have been asked to preach missionary sermons as far as possible to-morrow and devote the week-day prayer meeting to prayer for foreign missions. On Thursday evening a number of district meetings are to be held, to be addressed by speakers selected from the conference of missionary secretaries, to be held in the city at that time.

The interdenominational mass meeting will be held on Friday evening at Carnegie Music Hall. Ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania will preside, and addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs and Bishop Charles H. Fowler.

It is expected that the meetings will give a fresh impetus to the cause of Christian missions. The big Presbyterian meeting last year, at which President Cleveland presided, it is stated, had a powerful influence upon the missionary spirit of that denomination.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.

Bishop Potter Announces His Dates for Six Months.

Bishop Potter has arranged the following dates for his visits to Episcopal churches in the Diocese of New York:

JANUARY.

10—A. M., Grace Church, New York; evening, Calvary, New York.
17—A. M., Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton; P. M., St. Luke's, Rossville, S. I.; evening, Pro-Cathedral, New York.
24—A. M., St. Peter's, Port Chester; evening, St. Mary's, Cold Spring.
26—Evening, Church of the Holy Cross, Kingston.
31—A. M., St. James's, New York; P. M., Christ Church, Pelham.

FEBRUARY.

7—A. M., St. Bartholomew's, New York.
12—Evening, Pro-Cathedral, New York.
14—A. M., Church of the Incarnation, New York.
21—A. M., Chapel United States Military Academy, West Point.
28—A. M., Trinity Chapel, New York; evening, Pro-Cathedral, New York.

MARCH.

3—P. M., All Saints', Rosendale.
7—A. M., Ascension Memorial, New York; evening, St. Mary's, Mott Haven.
10—Evening, St. Peter's, New York.
14—A. M., St. George's, Newburg; P. M., Church of the Good Shepherd, Newburg; evening, St. Paul's, Newburg.
16—Evening, St. Andrew's, Yonkers.
19—Evening, Grace Emanuel, New York.
19—Evening, St. James's, New York.
21—A. M., Christ Church, New York; P. M., Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York; evening, St. Mark's, New York.
23—Evening, Church of the Beloved Disciple, New York.
24—Evening, Calvary Chapel, New York.
25—Evening, Church of the Intercession, New York.
26—Evening, Church of the Redeemer, New York.
28—A. M., St. Bartholomew's, New York; P. M., Church of the Ascension, New York; evening, Transfiguration Chapel, New York.
30—Evening, Grace, White Plains.
31—Evening, St. Philip's, New York.

APRIL.

1—Evening, Church of the Holy Sepulchre, New York.
2—Evening, Grace Chapel, New York.
4—A. M., Calvary, New York; P. M., St. Paul's, Stapleton.
6—Evening, St. Stephen's, New York.
8—Evening, St. Matthew's, New York.
9—Evening, Zion, Wappinger's Falls.
11—A. M., St. Thomas's, New York; P. M., Grace, New York; evening, St. George's, New York.
12—P. M., Trinity, Sing Sing; evening, St. Peter's, Peekskill.
13—Evening, Church of the Archangel, New York.
14—P. M., All Angels', New York; evening, Zion and St. Timothy's, New York.
15—Evening, St. Paul's Chapel, New York.
16—A. M., St. John's, Clifton; evening, St. Andrew's, Harlem.
17—A. M., Church of the Holy Communion, New York; P. M., Trinity, New York.
18—A. M., Procathedral; evening, Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem.
20—Evening, St. Mary's, Manhattanville.
21—Evening, Christ Church, Piermont.
22—Evening, St. Michael's, New York.
23—Evening, Holy Faith, New York.
25—A. M., Church of the Holy Apostles, New York; P. M., Trinity Chapel, New York; evening, St. John's Chapel, New York.
27—Evening, Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon.
29—Evening, St. Luke's, New York.
30—Evening, All Souls', New York.

MAY.

2—A. M., St. John's, Yonkers; P. M., Christ Church, Yonkers; evening, St. Chrysostom's, New York.
4—Evening, St. Thomas's, Mamaroneck.
5—A. M., Trinity, New York. Bicentennial.
6—Evening, St. Thomas's Chapel, New York.
7—Evening, St. Agnes's Chapel, New York.
9—A. M., St. Augustine's Chapel, New York; P. M., Church of the Incarnation, New York; evening, Christ Church, New Brighton.
11—Evening, Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York.
12—St. Mark's and Christ Church, Tarrytown, at St. Mark's Church.
13—Evening, Chapel of the Holy Comforter, New York.
14—Evening, St. John the Evangelist and St. Ann's, New York.
16—A. M., Church of the Holy Comforter, Poughkeepsie; P. M., Christ Church, Poughkeepsie; evening, St. Paul's, Poughkeepsie.
18—Evening, St. Ambrose's, New York.
19—Evening, Holy Cross, New York.
20—Evening, St. Simon's Chapel, Concord.
21—Evening, Grace, West Farms.
23—A. M., Church of the Transfiguration, New York; P. M., Church of the Epiphany, New York; evening, Chapel of the Reconciliation, New York.
25—Evening, St. Mary's, Castleton.
27—A. M., Trinity, New Rochelle.
30—A. M., St. James's, Fordham; P. M., St. Ann's, Morrisania; evening, Chapel of the Messiah, New York.

JUNE.

4—Evening, Church of the Holy Communion, Lake Mahopac.
6—A. M., St. Paul's, Morrisania; P. M., St. Peter's, Westchester; evening, Trinity, Mount Vernon.
13—A. M., Trinity Ordination, St. Chrysostom's Chapel, New York; P. M., Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island; evening, Christ Church, Rye.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR INTERESTS.

Rate to the San Francisco Conference in July—A Presbyterian Rally.

It is now practically settled that the railway fare from New York to San Francisco during the National Convention of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, which meets in the latter city in July of this year, is to be $75. The passenger agents have been consulting for the past week, but could come to no definite conclusion owing to the non-action of the Western passenger agents. It may be that a rate of $70 will be agreed on at another meeting during the coming week. Whatever the rates agreed on, tickets will give an option on all lines, including different ones going and returning.

Secretary Baer has sent letters to all Trustees of the United Societies asking for suggestions as to topics and names of speakers, and hopes to make this the best programme ever arranged. The reason for going to the Pacific coast this year is to help Endeavor work there. At first it was thought that the San Francisco meeting, owing to the distance, might prove less largely attended than usual, but it is found that many of the brightest men, some of whom have staid away from recent conventions because of the great crowds attending them, are planning to go to San Francisco, where their presence and eloquence are sure to be felt. Two auditoriums have been provided for the meetings, with a combined seating capacity of 17,000. San Francisco business men have raised the $25,000 needed for the local expenses of the gathering. Transportation arrangements for Christian Endeavorers of New York City and State will be in charge of H. A. Kinports, the Treasurer of the New York State Union.

Members of Christian Endeavor societies who are also Presbyterians are to hold a home mission rally in the Assembly Hall of the Presbyterian Building, at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, Thursday evening, Jan. 21. The General Secretary of the United Societies, John Willis Baer, who is a Presbyterian, will come from Boston to preside, and make an address. Secretary William C. Roberts, D. D., of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board is to tell of work done under the auspices of his board, and the part young people may have in it, and the Rev. Maltie D. Babcock, D. D., of Baltimore, a young clergyman who made a reputation on a single address at Cleveland a couple of years ago, is to speak.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Arrangements Perfected for the State Convention in May.

The Executive Committee of the Long Island Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at a meeting in the rooms of the Church Club of Brooklyn, fixed upon May 21, 22, and 23 for the dates of the State Convention of the brotherhood. The opening meeting of the convention, the monthly meeting of the New York City Local Assembly, which will be made a part of the State Convention, will be held in this city, in some down-town church, probably Grace or Calvary.

The convention proper will open in Brooklyn on Saturday, May 22, with an early celebration of the Holy communion at 8 o'clock. Some of the subjects selected for consideration at the convention are: "Chapter Lethargy, and How to Cure It"; "What We Lack, and How to Get It"; "The Influence of the Brotherhood Man's Example"; "His Examplar, the Christ; How to Follow His Example," and "Holy Communion, the Source of Spiritual Life." The churches in which the convention will meet have not yet been selected, but it is probable that at least two, and those well down town, will be chosen.

Invitations are to be extended to local assemblies of Philadelphia, Newark, Elizabeth, Westchester County, and Connecticut to be present. About 200 delegates will be present from chapters in the State at large, but from the New York, Long Island, and New Jersey Local Assemblies it is certain that enough members will be present to make this State rival the brotherhood National conventions in point of attendance.

The officers of the New York State organization are: President—Eugene C. Denton, Rochester; Vice Presidents—William B. Dall, Brooklyn; Frank L. Lyman, Syracuse, and William S. Crocker, Utica; Secretaries—Charles E. Allen, Troy, and Seymour N. Forbes, Buffalo.

AMONG THE CATHOLICS.

Lectures by Paulist Fathers—Young Men's Rally in Brooklyn.

The Paulist Fathers, in their church at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, begin to-morrow evening a course of lectures aimed to further the interests of church unity. They announce that in them the public will hear many things to please, some to surprise, and none to vex." The Fathers declare that there are Christian truths in all Protestant denominations, and, starting with these truths held in common, an effort will be made to see what grounds for hope exist that real unity may be effected. The subjects of the seven lectures are: "Catholicity in Protestantism," "Catholicity in Methodism," "Catholicity in Presbyterianism," "Catholicity in Episcopalianism," "Catholicity in Unitarianism," "Catholicity in Spiritualism," and "Catholicity Pure and Simple." The promise is made that all of these topics will be treated in an uncontroversial spirit.

Final arrangements for a rally of Catholic young men of Brooklyn on Monday evening, Jan. 18, in the Academy of Music have just been perfected. It will be similar in character and objects to the one held in New York during the National Convention in October last. Bishop E. McDonnell of the Brooklyn Diocese will preside, and clergymen and laymen will make addresses on subjects that will tend toward the general uplifting of young men. Among the topics are "Catholic Organizations," "Influence," "Education," and "Catholic Citizens." The speakers include John J. Fitzgerald, President of the Diocesan Union; the Rev. William T. McGuirl, President of the National Union of Young Men's Societies; John C. McGuire, Arthur S. Somers, Joseph F. Keeny, Eugene F. O'Connor, and the Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the diocese. The Diocesan Union represents a membership of about 2,500, and it is predicted that this rally will be the largest ever held in this country by young Catholic laymen.

A Choir Festival.

The Epiphanytide choir festival of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth Street, will be held tomorrow evening. There will be heard the Magnificat in B flat, (Martin;) anthem, "Thy Mercy, O Lord, Reacheth unto the Heavens," (Hopkins,) and after the offertory the hymn "With One Consent, Let All the Earth," will be sung. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Body. Alfred J. McGrath is choirmaster and organist.

Lectures on Practical Religion.

A course of five public lectures on "Practical Religion" are to be delivered on Monday evenings in January and February at the Union Theological Seminary. The subjects and lectures will be:

D. D., of Springfield, Mass., "Personal Righteousness."

Jan. 18, by President William J. Tucker, D. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, "Social Righteousness."

Jan. 25, by William Allen Butler, LL. D., of New York, "Commercial Righteousness."

Feb. 1, by the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D. of Washington, D. C., "Ecclesiastical Righteousness."

Feb. 8, by the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., of New York, "Civic Righteousness."

"Religion for To-day."

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, announces that, beginning next Sunday, he will preach each Sunday morning a series of sermons on "Religion for To-day," which may be interspersed with comments and criticisms on the important events of the day in their relations to religious teachings. The titles of the sermons will be, "Present Religious Conditions," "Cause of Present Conditions," "Religions Past; Religion Remains," "Changes Christianity in 1,900 Years," "God as Inside the Universe, Not Outside," "Religion Natural, Not Statutory," "Ethics Natural, Not Statutory," "Revelation Natural and Progressive," "Man Not Fallen, But Rising," "Incarnation, Jesus and the Christ," "Hell and Heaven," and "The Church To Be."

Church Temperance Work.

The annual meeting of the Church Temperance Society will be held Tuesday. The business session will be held from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. at the Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, at which the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington will preside. At 8 P. M. the second session will be held at the Hotel Waldorf, Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Addresses will be made by Bishop W. Croswell Doane of Albany, Bishop Henry C. Potter of this city, Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware, Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, the Rev. J. E. Freeman, D. C. Calvin, Gen. Wager Swayne, and Prof. Gould.

A special campaign against intemperance is to be started by the New York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Helen L. Bullock of Elmira has been invited to hold a series of meetings in this city. She will speak in Chickering Hall Feb. 7, and in the Central Metropolitan Methodist Temple Feb. 9.

Miss Julia Colman, Corresponding Secretary, at 47 Bible House, will arrange with churches desiring to have Mrs. Bullock's help.

Thank Offering by Negroes.

There was inaugurated in this city this week the New Century Thank Offering Association, which is so far out of the ordinary of such associations as to be remarkable. It is an effort of the negroes of the country, and especially of the South, to raise $100,000 to be known as a thank offering, which, when completed, on Jan. 1, 1900, is to be handed over to the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. For twenty-five years this society has been building schoolhouses in the South, chiefly for negro children. During the current year it will spend as much as $120,000 in this work. The effort just inaugurated here is designed to show that beneficiaries of these thousands are grateful. A separate account is to be kept of all moneys contributed by negroes, the aim being to furnish, at the beginning of the next century, a record of their liberality and progress.

From the Cradle of Methodism.

The Rev. William J. Brown, who sailed from Liverpool a few days since, is expected in New York on Wednesday next. While here he is to be the guest of a number of Methodist congregations. He is also to be entertained by several Methodist congregations in Brooklyn, and later in Toronto. Mr. Brown is the Superintendent Minister of Wesley's Chapel, in City Road, London. This cradle of Methodism is now a cosmopolitan parish, its congregations often comprising more Americans and Canadians than Englishmen.

These American and Canadian Methodists are interested in a restoration of the chapel and in the erection of a suitable tomb over Wesley's grave. The project was undertaken some years ago, and carried almost to completion. It is to take the concluding steps that the Superintendent Minister comes to consult contributors among "Greater Methodism" outside of England. Restorations already done include the raising of the roof, the strengthening of foundations, putting in new seats, and the rebuilding of the organ.

What is now sought to be done, and that which American and Canadian Methodists have undertaken to do, is the erection of a monument over the grave of John Wesley, the decoration of the chapel, and the rebuilding of the Wesley homestead, the latter to become a historical museum of Methodism.

Optimism and Pessimism.

From The American Jewess.

The truth is that there is no spirituality in pessimism. It begins with a growl and ends with a whine. The very grace of life, the delicacy, the gentle touch, the genial soul, are lost and obscured. It takes the edge off of life. It seals the sense and fetters the imagination. To the optimist, the stars are filled with light and the heavens with glory. Here may be imperfection and disorder, but in the beyond there are light and happiness and peace.

Church News and Announcements.

—The Rev. C. H. Pendleton will read a paper on "The Limited Christ" at the Baptist Ministers' Conference on Monday.

—Rev. Addison Moore of St. Paul, Minn., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, New Haven, Conn.

—The New York Presbytery will hold a meeting Monday afternoon in the chapel of the First Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, at 3 o'clock.

—"The Moral Influence of Public and Private Amusements" will be the subject of a lecture by Dr. Joseph Silverman tomorrow at Temple Emanu-El.

—The Rev. Richard Cobden, who has been for several years assistant in St. Mark's Church, on the Bowery, is to become the rector of St. John's Church, Larchmont.

—Prof. Felix Adler, at the meeting of the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow, will speak on "The New Place of Woman in Modern Society."

—The Rev. C. S. Wright will start the discussion at Monday's meeting of The Pastors' Association at the Reformed Church Building, at 10:30 A. M., by reading a paper on "Pulpit Methods."

—Forty years of evangelistic work have just been completed by the Rev. John T. Vine, who expects to leave for England in July. For twenty years he labored in Great Britain and Ireland, and the remainder of the time in this country.

—The fifteenth anniversary of the starting of the Jerry McAuley Cremorne Mission at 104 West Thirty-second Street will be celebrated with services to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock and at night at 8. There will be addresses by prominent clergymen and laymen, and attractive music will be a feature.

—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia will conduct the union services in Brooklyn churches that are to follow the week of prayer. He will begin these services on Monday in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Gregg is pastor, and will be held afternoon and evening.

—There will be a service specially for young ladies and children this morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, under the direction of the Ladies' Christian Union. It will be their closing meeting for the Week of Prayer. Mrs. Margaret Bottome will lead the meeting.

—A meeting of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor will be held in the guildroom of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley Place and West Eleventh Street, Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 8 P. M. Ernest H. Crosby will lead the discussion upon "Perils Past and Their Prevention in the Future."

—May Frost and Fannie Simpson, evangelists, will conduct the three weeks' revival services at the Lenox Road Methodist Episcopal Church, in Flatbush. In the third week in January the church will unite with the Fennimore Street Methodist Church, and the churches of Flatlands, Parkville, and Windsor Terrace in union services.

—The American Sabbath Union will hold its annual meeting in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, on Monday evening. All persons in harmony with the object of the union are invited to be present. The Rev. Dr. George S. Mott is President of the union, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Knowles General Secretary.

—The Tompkins Avenue Meth

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Lake Lines in Harmony with the Joint Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Lake Lines have completed the organization of their new pool and arranged to act in complete harmony with the Joint Traffic Association, subject to its direction or approval.

Shippers from Chicago can no longer hope to work the all-rail lines against the lake lines, or the lake lines against the rail lines, because the rates for both will be made by one common source of authority, disregard of which will involve the rebellious line in severe penalties.

Of course, the Southern lines will be glad to hear of the conclusion of the new compact. Its enforcement will enable them to make further inroads on the traffic of the Chicago roads from the West.

One of the cardinal principles of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association has been to ignore competition when it involves a cutting of rates. In the few cases where it has yielded to pressure, the concessions have been productive of harm rather than of good. The Western roads, unable to get their Eastern connections to join with them in meeting Southern rates, and being equally unable to stand the whole cut themselves, are in self-protection turning to the Southern roads and are making traffic contracts with them which will secure to them the longest possible portion of the haul to the Gulf ports.

The lake lines which have become members of the new Lake Lines Traffic Association are the West Transit Company, the Union Steamship Company, the Erie and Western Transportation Company, the Northern Steamship Company, the Lackawanna Steamship Company, the Lehigh Valley Steamship Cmpany, the Union Transit Company, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Buffalo Steamship Company.

In addition to these, the Port Huron and Washburn Company, the Ogdensburg Transit Company, the Lake Erie Transportation Company, the Clover Leaf Line, and the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Line have applied for membership and are likely to be taken in.

CORBIN ESTATE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Corbin's Interest in Long Island Railroad Bought for a Syndicate.

"The Corbin interest has been purchased by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company for the account of a syndicate which will act in conjunction with Mr. Pratt in the future development of the interests of the railroad. Among the members of the syndicate are August Belmont, William A. Read of Vermilye & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Charles D. Dickey, Jr.; Theodore A. Havemeyer; Strong, Sturgis & Co., Kessler & Co., Frederic G. Bourne, and George F. Baker. The syndicate, in co-operating with the Pratt interest in the development and improvement of the property as it now exists, will also take prompt steps toward providing more satisfactory New York and Brooklyn terminal facilities."

This official statement in regard to the settlement of the interests of the Corbin estate in Long Island Railroad securities, pledged as collateral for loans to Austin Corbin, was made yesterday by President George W. Young of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

President Edward King of the Union Trust Company said that the company had sold the pledged Long Island stock at a fair price. He would not name the rate, but the amount received, he said, would be enough, after the settlement of every claim, to leave to the Corbin estate a handsome sum.

When Austin Corbin was accidentally killed last Summer, his fortune was estimated at not less than $25,000,000. Had he lived, the shrinkage in Long Island Railroad interests would have been less, but electric lines had already militated against its prosperity. The estate to-day is valued at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, counting on the settlement of the loans and including the Fifth Avenue houses, the New Hampshire demesne, the Babylon Summer house, Western real estate, and equity in the Corbin Building here.

Mortgage on Chicago Terminal Road.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A mortgage for $1,500,000 given by the Terminal Railroad Company and the Michigan Central Railroad to Edward B. Wesley and William Emlen Roosevelt was filed to-day with Receiving Clerk Cochrane of the Recorder's office. The money was borrowed by the Michigan Central, which uses the tracks of the Terminal Road, to complete the construction of a new branch of the Terminal. The mortgage covers the roadbed, right of way, and rolling stock of the Terminal Company. The instrument is dated Dec. 30, 1896, and is signed by F. S. Winston, President, and James Miles, Secretary of the Terminal Company, and by H. B. Ledyard and Edwin D. Worcester, President and Secretary of the Michigan Central.

Storage and Delivery of Flour.

The following ruling in regard to the storage and delivery of flour at New York has been decided on by the Joint Traffic Association: That the General Agent of the Joint Traffic Association be authorized to employ such additional inspectors as may be requisite for the surveillance and absolute enforcement of the rules governing the storage of flour at New York, and that until such inspection becomes operative each trunk line furnish the General Agent with a statement of all flour received since the flour rules went into effect upon which it has been impossible to collect any storage charges which may have accrued under the rules with the reasons therefor.

Interchangeable Mileage Tickets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Michigan Central is now the only Vanderbilt road in the Central Passenger Committee territory which is not a party to the interchangeable five-thousand-mile-ticket agreement. This road fears that by selling such tickets it could be forced by the State authorities of Michigan to sell all tickets at 2 cents a mile. It is understood, however, that this road would be willing to enter an agreement to sell five-thousand-mile tickets good for bearer, at a flat rate of 2 cents a mile.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—By a decision of the Joint Traffic Association, the immigrant passenger rate from New York to Chicago will be advanced to $15 March 1.

—There were 1,100,000 tons of steel rails rolled in 1896, against 1,300,000 tons in 1895. Of last year's rails 900,000 tons were for renewals and 200,000 tons for new mileage.

—The Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad Company is to have a large dock built at Conneaut Harbor. The terminal is to cost $125,000. Necessary grade reduction will entail an expense of $125,000.

—To avoid delay in passing through Buffalo, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will soon construct ten miles of line from Depew, on the Central main line to Blasdell, on the Lake Shore Line.

—General Manager Henry W. Cays of the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad announces that the road is to be sold. The present bondholders, a London syndicate, will buy it in. The object of the sale is to end the receivership.

—American capital is to be invested in the construction of a route from San Geronimo to Tapachula, State of Chiapas, for the Mexican Eastern Railroad. The road will open up coffee and mineral lands in Southern Mexico and Northern Guatemala.

—Seashore Summer excursions from the Pittsburg district have had the attention of the Joint Traffic Association. It authorizes both the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads to run four excursions each at $10 the round trip from Pittsburg to the Atlantic, with proportionate rates for intermediate stations, tickets to be good for twelve days.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Odds and Ends

now at greatly reduced prices.

Examiner Jordan Pays a Fine.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 8.—Ex-Pension Examiner James A. Jordan was sentenced in the United States Court to-day for defrauding the Government. The penalty imposed was that he pay a fine of $1,000 and return to the department all misappropriated funds. Jordan paid the fine and was released.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—W. M. Powell Company of Rochester, to manufacture furniture and wood work; capital, $30,000. Directors—William M. Powell, Albert Beir, and Moses Ettinger of Rochester.

—The Kny-Scheerer Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture scientific instruments and supplies; capital, $25,000. Directors—Richard Kny of Brooklyn, Charles Koehler of Brooklyn; and Ernest Beck of New York.

—The May Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture gold and silver jewelry, objects of art in brass, bronze, &c.; capital, $5,000. Directors—John T. Howard, Herbert Cockshaw, and William G. Kirtland of New York.

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Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By woman to go out by day as excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference. M. T., Box 283, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; first-class; in private family; wages, $50 or $45. 333 East 28th St., first floor; call for two days.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists; also, remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress in private family; five years' best city reference. 116 West 21st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class German laundress to go out by day; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 329 West 38th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By French-Swiss butler; competent in first-class service; sober and clean; first-class references. A. Y., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced butler; good references. Ramsen, 201 East 24th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

AN EXCELLENT CROSS-COUNTRY RIDER wants position on gentleman's place; understands the care of hunters; four years' reference. W. G., 224 East 47th St.

MAINE MAN, 26, UNMARRIED, A WORKER, intelligent and thoroughly educated, wishes position in publishing or banking business, or in confidential capacity; two years in publishing house; six years and at present in large corporation office; highest references; moderate salary. B. A., Box 201 Times Office.

MASSAGE OPERATOR OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; doctors' references. Masseur, 650 3d Av.

POULTRY.—By young man with five years' practical experience in the poultry business on poultry plant as manager or assistant; thoroughly competent, references. S. K., Box 512 Tarrytown, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED, COOK.—A lady desires a thoroughly competent cook, willing and obliging, with good city references. Protestant preferred. Address, giving references and stating wages desired, H. W., Box 152 Times.

WANTED.—A smart young woman as good cook; must be excellent laundress. Apply, with references, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, at 153 West End Av., between 71st and 72d Sts.

HOTELS.

BREVOORT HOUSE,

5th Av. and 8th St.

Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.

Apartments for permanent and transient guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward.

Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence, $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.)

Concert every Evening.

CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

THE GROSVENOR,

5TH AV AND 10TH ST.

One of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in the country. Engagements may now be made by the month, year, or transiently. Restaurant open to the public. Write for illustrated booklet.

M. J. SHEA.

PROPOSALS

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required for the installation of the electric wiring and fixtures in the following structures:

Brick building for workshops in the first story and rooms for employes in the second story at Ward's Island, New York City;

Kitchen building connecting with the Verplanck Building at Ward's Island, New York City;

Laundry building at Ward's Island, New York City;

Brick building for female employes at Ward's Island, New York City;

Frame building for male employes at Central Islip, L. I., for the Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 P. M. Monday, January 11th, 1897, to HENRY E. HOWLAND, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric wiring business and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere.

Proposals must be for the whole work and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Drawings and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, January 8th, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. January 15th, 1897, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Salt beef, baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, vinegar, candles, salt, canned articles, flavoring extracts, syrups, spices, stationery, tobacco, soaps, starch, brushes, matches, towels, &c., &c. Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened January 18th, 1897, and addressed to Major J. F. WESTON, C. S., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., FEBRUARY 2, 1897, for furnishing this Department with ammunition for 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, as follows: 1,000 rounds A. P. shell, complete; 1,500 rounds common or segmental cast-iron shell; 250 rounds canister. All to conform in manufacture, ballistic, and other requirements with specifications, etc., for ammunition for 6-pounder rapid-fire guns. Bidders will state price of each complete round of ammunition packed in approved packing boxes and delivered at New York Arsenal, N. Y., and how soon the ammunition can be delivered. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Information can be obtained by addressing Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ord.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., DECEMBER 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) JANUARY 13, 1897, for furnishing Q. M. Depot here, various articles of Quartermaster's supplies. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.—Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, January 4, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., FEBRUARY 4, 1897, for 34,000 pounds smokeless powder for sea-coast guns. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of the GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that the Gas Engine and Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal place of business in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, (Part 1,) to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order changing its name from the Gas Engine and Power Company to the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury and Company, Consolidated.

That said application will be made upon the petition of the said Gas Engine and Power Company, dated and verified the 19th day of November, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the fourth day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1896.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY,
by JOHN J. AMORY, President.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Gas Engine and Power Company, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. d5-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE SCHUCHMAN, plaintiff, against ADELINA FREDERIKA SCHUCHMAN, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, November 12th, 1896.

FREDERIC E. PERHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 280 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Adelina Frederika Schuchman, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 11th, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said City of New York.

FREDERIC E. PERHAM,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 280 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
d12-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—EMILY A. MORRISON, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN MILLER and FLOYD H. BUCK, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 6, 1896.

FRANK KECK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York.

To the Defendant, Benjamin Miller:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 7, 1896, and filed December 8, 1896, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in said city and county, where the complaint was filed November 16, 1896.

Dated New York, December 8, 1896.

FRANK KECK,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York.
d12-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of December, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE PLAUT CLOAK COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business at No. 564 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of the said THE PLAUT CLOAK COMPANY, for the benefit of creditors, at his office in the New York Life Insurance Company Building, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1897.—Dated New York, December 11, 1896.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Assignee.
OTTO HORWITZ, Attorney for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City. d12-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HONORable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 9th day of December, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL M. BIXBY of the City of New York, individually, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Samuel M. Bixby, individually, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of February, 1897.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1896.

RICHARD W. G. WELLING, Assignee.
GOULD & WILKIE, Attorneys for Assignee, 2 Wall Street, New York City. d19-1aw6wS

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 9, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship "Normandie", via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania", via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.," (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands) (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31, at 1:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1896.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355, third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp.)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md.....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Charleston, S.C...Charleston Hotel, a. p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col...New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA. East Coast. **St. Augustine,** Alcazar, ap. Open Nov. 14
do The Ponce de Leon, ap. " Jan. 20
do Hotel Cordova, ep. " "
Ormond, The Ormond, ap. " Jan. 9
Palm Beach, Palm Beh Inn, ap. " Dec. 28
do Royal Poinciana, ap. " Jan. 16
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. " Jan. 1
Palatka, Fla....Putnam House. Opens Jan. 17
Jacksonville, Fla..The St. James, ap. $4 up
FLORIDA. Plant System. **Tampa,** Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Bellealr,.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J....Hotel Lakewood, a. p., $5
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
Montgomery, Ala..Exchange Hotel, a.p., $3 up
Naples, Italy, Hotel Royal des Etrangers, Most fashionable Hotel in Naples, a. p., $3.
New Haven, Ct..Mosley's New Haven House Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p. $1 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.).The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland).Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa.....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H...The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga., The De Sota.....ap., $3 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Spree, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 48 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York.
to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM | †Normannia, Fe. 13, 11 AM
†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamers of January 16th and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Cherbourg, Paris: Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Jan. 13 | PARIS.....Feb. 3
NEW YORK....Jan. 20 | ST. PAUL....Feb. 10
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27 | NEW YORK....Feb. 17

WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.

By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM | Noordland, Jan. 27, noon
BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon | Friesland, Feb. 3, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM | Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM
Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM | Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM
Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM | Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily, North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niag

CAPT. CHAPMAN ON TRIAL

WITNESSES OF HIS APPEARANCE AT THE SEELEY DINNER.

Cora Routt and Kathleen Warren Testify—Mr. Seeley Declares That He Had Stipulated There Should Be No Impropriety.

The testimony of the second day in the trial, at Police Headquarters, of Capt. Chapman, charged with unlawfully interrupting the Seeley dinner at Sherry's, Dec. 19, was listened to by a crowd that filled the room to its capacity.

After Commissioner Grant had taken his seat and had seen that Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn was similarly provided for, James H. Phipps, the theatrical agent who furnished the entertainment at the dinner, was cross-examined by Attorney Hart. Mr. Hart asked what he engaged Lottie Mortimer to do. There was some squabbling among the lawyers, and then Mr. Phipps answered that it was "to do her regular act." He also testified that Miss Renwood was engaged to travesty Trilby and distribute Mr. Seeley's presents to his guests.

Cora Routt was called to the stand, and described everything she knew about the affair. Beside the stage in the dining room there were two rooms, partitioned by heavy curtains. One was an anteroom for performers to await their calls, and the other was the women's dressing room. No men were allowed in this room, and none came while any woman was dressing. She had just finished her act, and was changing her stage costume for her street dress when Capt. Chapman entered the room from the door leading to the corridor of the second floor. Without any warning he went to the centre of the room and looked all around. Miss Routt said: "It's strange we can have no privacy here!" With that the Captain, she testified, came up to her and started abusing her. She took refuge behind some portières and commenced crying.

Miss Routt said the noise had attracted the attention of those outside. In rushed Mr. Phipps, who had been in the anteroom, and several guests. Capt. Chapman explained who he was, and stated he had heard something improper was to be done, and he intended to investigate it. The men present told the Captain that they would explain everything to him, but he must come out of the ladies' dressing room. After four or five minutes' talk he went into another room. Miss Routt then, she declared, watched the proceedings through a curtain. The Captain finally went out into the dining hall and stood beside a table while Kathleen Warren performed her act. When it was finished he turned and said: "Why, that's all right," and then, on being asked to remain and see that everything was all right, said: "I am sorry I can't stay." Miss Routt testified that soon after Capt. Chapman withdrew, accompanied by his two ward men, who had come with him.

To the same effect was the testimony of Kathleen Warren.

Herbert B. Seeley, the host at the dinner, testified that between 12 and 1 o'clock he heard the loud conversation of men in the dressing room and went there. His attention was called to a man, whom he afterward found was Capt. Chapman, talking to Cora Routt.

"What was he saying to her?"

"He said"—the witness spoke slowly—"You are no woman. You are a disgrace to your sex. Put on your clothes and get out of here. I know what you are going to do here.'"

Then, Mr. Seeley said, he asked the Captain what he wanted. The Captain, in a very excited manner, said he had heard that there was going to be an improper performance there and he wanted to investigate it. "I told him every facility would be afforded him to find out," continued the witness. "After the Captain had entered the dining room he said: 'Gentlemen, I had been informed that there was going to be an immoral performance here. I have made a mistake. You appear to be gentlemen.'

"Then," concluded the witness, "he went away."

Lawyer Hart carefully cross-examined Mr. Seeley. The witness said he made arrangements personally for the vaudeville entertainment at the dinner. During all these arrangements, the witness declared, he had expressly stipulated that there should be nothing vulgar in the performance. The witness emphatically denied that there was any impropriety about Miss Renwood's costume when she travestied Trilby and distributed the presents. The presents were small, mostly toys, and Little Egypt performed her usual dance in more costume than she is to-day wearing on the stage.

Louis V. Sherry was the last witness called. His testimony was unimportant, and then the hearing was adjourned until this morning.

PURROY AMONG HIS MEN.

Sheehan the Subject of His Talk and an Original "Anthem."

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy and his followers in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards held a meeting in their clubhouse, in Webster Avenue, Fordham, last night, for the purpose of hearing reports from the various district leaders as to the primaries to be held next Tuesday night. About 200 men were present, and they applauded loudly the favorable reports.

After several returns had been made, Mr. Purroy said he wished to make a few remarks in reply to John C. Sheehan.

"A few days ago," he said, "Mr. Sheehan, the wounded Buffalo, turned tail and tried to run away, but another strong thrust from the lance of truth pierced his thick hide and brought him to his knees bellowing in impotent rage. To the only part of his scurrility in to-night's papers which is at all intelligent, I have to say that I plead guilty to the atrocious charge of being of Spanish-Irish descent, and before a year is out Mr. Sheehan will find that I am of good fighting stock."

Then an "anthem," composed by Mr. Purroy, was sung, each verse ending with the line, "And we'll bounce Sheehan by-and-by."

TO PURIFY PRIMARIES.

The Loyal Republican Club of Harlem Takes the Initiative.

The Loyal Republican Club of Harlem met last night at 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. Delegates representing nearly fifty other Republican clubs of the city were present. The object of the meeting was to bring about a reform in holding primaries. Alderman Goodman presided, and George H. Sutton acted as Secretary. It was resolved that a committee, to be named hereafter, be appointed to draft an amendment to the present law governing primary elections, to make them as strict and honest as regular elections.

Addresses were made by Alderman Woodward, Alderman Wines, Edward Du Bois, William R. Spooner, and Benjamin Oppenheimer. Frank J. Bowers was appointed Chairman of a committee to arrange for a public meeting at Cooper Union or Carnegie Hall in the near future, when the matter of such proposed legislation will be brought before the public.

Niagara Power for the Elevator.

The Electric Grain Elevator Company has been incorporated to conduct a general elevator business for the storage of grain and to buy, sell, and deal in grain in Buffalo. The capital is $350,000, and the Directors are Edward W. Eames, Buffalo; Yale Kneeland, Franklin Kneeland, Ormsby M. Mitchell, and Ruleman Muller, New York. Kneeland & Co., 104 Produce Exchange, in this city, formed the company. The Messrs. Kneeland said yesterday that they were not ready to talk of the scheme. They will have an elevator with every modern adjunct, and the motive power will come from Niagara Falls.

ANOTHER RAID ON SIGNS.

The Bureau of Incumbrances Again Attacked Astor House Obstructions.

The Bureau of Incumbrances made its eighth raid since last July on the Astor House sidewalk signs yesterday, and left the walls on the Vesey Street side of the hotel bare of every sign and railing. For two hours and a half employes of the bureau were engaged in tearing down the signs and taking them to the corporation yard in Twenty-fourth Street.

Chief Clerk Henry Lloyd of the bureau said yesterday: "People perhaps will think we are persecuting the Astor House business men, but such is not the case. The mandamus, obtained a year ago by Philip Bohnet, commands us to act, and Bohnet's attorneys see that we do so. The whole difficulty arises from the obstinacy of one man. He pays no attention to our warnings, but keeps right on violating the law. Nothing remains for us to do but to seize the goods and signs without the building line. We are sorry to take the railroad signs, but we found that others hung their signs to them, and nothing else remained for us to do."

The goods taken yesterday consisted of three large wooden signs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company fastened to the walls of the hotel; cardboard signs of Doyle and of Bell's Pharmacy, and the iron railing on the side of the building to which advertisements could be attached.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

It Is Now Announced that the Work Will Begin on Feb. 1.

The Board of Health has been obliged to change the date for beginning its daily medical inspection of school children. When the plan was decided on, it was thought it might be put in operation by the first of the year. It was found impossible to complete the details, and it is now announced the work will start Feb. 1.

The first batch of physicians who have applied for appointment will take the civil service examination Tuesday. There are 122 who have been notified to appear for the examination, and applications which have come in since Thursday evening will be examined at a subsequent session.

"We had expected to have the applicants from each school district examined separately," said Health Commissioner Fowler, yesterday, "but this has been found to be not feasible. After the successful candidates are selected, we will divide them into the school districts, according to their homes. Some of the physicians have complained because the salary was only $30 a month, but when it is considered that the inspection occupies but from one to two hours each day, and that no inspection is made on Saturday or Sunday, the pay is very good.

"The class of applicants is very good, and we have been agreeably surprised at the number of really excellent standing physicians who have applied for appointment.

"We had intended arranging the details and rules of the inspection with the Board of Education long before this, but it is very difficult to get a conference with this board. We have written the board several letters on the subject, and nothing has come of it yet."

NATURE CURED COL. MURPHY.

His Remarkable Recovery of the Ability to Take Food.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, the well-known local politician and Clerk of the First District Civil Court, has for six years been fed entirely by artificial means. His case was remarkable in itself, but it has been made more so by his suddenly regaining the ability to take food in the ordinary way.

Col. Murphy, who is sixty-five years of age, was stricken, in 1889, with a gradual closing of the oesophagus. The aperture leading to the stomach became absolutely closed in December, 1890, so that the patient could take no food. Drs. Weir, Lincoln, Janeway, Loomis, and others decided that an operation was the only thing that would save the patient's life. Dr. Weir performed the operation. He made an incision in the abdomen, and thence to the stomach, and inserted a soft rubber tube through which liquid food could be conveyed to the stomach. There was no means of removing the stricture, and the patient was fed regularly through the tube.

While in his room at the Court House on Dec. 14 last, Col. Murphy drank a glass of water, which was handed to him by Justice Lynn. It was Justice Lynn's birthday, and he jokingly asked Col. Murphy to drink to his health. After taking the water Col. Murphy was surprised by a peculiar sensation in his stomach. He said nothing to Justice Lynn, and soon afterward left the office for his home, at 582 Broome Street.

"I was so surprised," he said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "that I was almost frightened. I stopped at a drug store near my home and experimented by drinking some sarsaparilla. It staid down. I went home and continued to drink water, a little at a time. I sent for Dr. Weir, and he said he supposed the stricture was being removed by natural causes. The next morning I drank a whole cup of coffee, and later took some beef broth. I have since been able to eat soups and drink coffee and milk regularly."

DANCES AT THE "FARM HOUSE."

A Unique Social Affair Planned by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

The first of two unique dinner dances under the auspices of the Prospect Heights Assembly was given last evening at the old Farm House, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The affair was planned some weeks ago by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and proved to be one of the most enjoyable social events of the season. Owing to the limited accommodations at the Farm House, arrangements were made for eighty couples. Dinner was served at 7:30, and Giesemann's orchestra played during the service.

While the guests were enjoying themselves in the Farm House, arrangements had been made to serve supper to the coachmen in the Flower Garden Dairy.

The Refrectory was utilized as a ballroom after dinner. Decorations were with panels of palms, potted plants, and the walls were heavily festooned with laurel ropes and wild smilax. The reception rooms and hallway were also decorated in the same manner.

The approach to the Farm House was illuminated with 500 colored electric lights. After depositing their occupants, the carriages were driven over the Rustic Bridge, where the coachmen and footmen were entertained. Telephonic communication with the Farm House served to call the carriages when they were needed.

The patronesses of the affair were Mrs. Jacob G. Dettmer, Mrs. George T. Tangeman, Mrs. J. Blon Bogart, Mrs. Frank Thorpe, Mrs. James E. Hayes, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. Francis S. S. Leroy, and Mrs. William C. Wallace.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dettmer, Newcome Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Lathrop C. Harper, James P. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Smith, A. Hatfield, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Ludkins, Miss Sumner, Charles E. Robertson, H. C. Van Cleef, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Bach, Miss Bach, Miss Roberta Bach, Mrs. George H. Bressette, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Burris, Miss Burris, Miss Gwendolyn Burris, Andrew Peters, Frank Findlay, F. R. Kellogg, Mrs. George P. Tangeman, Mrs. James E. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. S. Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blon Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Homer A. Lattin, Miss Percy, Miss Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Loeser, Mr. and Mrs. Chester I. Richards, C. L. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Maxwell, Miss Lowell, Miss Dumont, A. F. Babcock, Paul Libbey, T. J. Cunningham, Miss Flinn, Gilbert M. Smith, C. D. Smithers, Miss Zilf Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kerr, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carscallen.

The second dinner and dance will be given on the evening of Feb. 12.

The last half century's explorations in Medical Science confirm the claims of Dr. D. Jayne for his EXPECTORANT. IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WORTH MAY BE DRAFTED.

He May Be Compelled to Take Kings County Chairmanship.

The Republican leaders of Kings County are still at sea over the selection of a Chairman for the General Committee. The withdrawal if Silas B. Dutcher has caused more trouble than the leaders thought possible. The decided declination of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford has further complicated the situation.

It was said yesterday that Fire Commissioner Bryant may be selected, and it is generally understood that Mr. Bryant would gladly accept the place. There is still a possibility that Jacob Worth may have to accept the Chairmanship to prevent it from going begging.

SOPHOMORES IN A STABLE.

Columbia Freshmen Spoil the Other Class's Dinner.

The Columbia sophomores had determined to give a banquet at Morello's last night. They gave the banquet, but there were missing from the feast the President of the class, the toastmaker, and eight or nine members, who were safely locked in William R. Grace's stable, in Seventy-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue. Mr. Grace's son is a freshman.

This was a retaliation for the abducting of some of the freshmen on the occasion of their recent class dinner. Three squads of freshmen lay in wait for unwary sophomores. A. A. Fowler, their President, was captured early. Moffatt, Captain of their football team, made a hard, but vain struggle. All were held until 11 o'clock. The sophomore dinner was turned into a council of war while the freshmen celebrated their victory.

DENNETT STILL AT BELLEVUE.

The Parkhurst Society Supports Him and Scores the Police.

Arthur F. Dennett, who is confined in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, was very restless yesterday, and begged to be liberated or sent to a sanitarium. It is now believed that it will take several months to restore him to a normal condition.

The Directors of the Society for the Prevention of Crime have adopted an address to the public. In it sorrow is expressed for the misfortune which has overtaken Superintendent Dennett, and particularly speaks of the constant strain under which Dennett has labored. Then it finds fault with the reform government and Police Board. It says:

"We do not quite understand why the men on our staff should have to work day and night and grind themselves into insane asylums doing police duty for a city that is supposed to be equipped with a 'reform' Police Board and a 'reform' Chief of Police and full complement of subordinates. * * * Nor is there any failure on our part to appreciate that there are those on the board whose integrity of purpose is beyond challenge. But when all of that has been said, it still remains a fact that there is no influence that is to-day operating more directly to demoralize the police force than the disintegration of the Police Board."

Proceedings have been begun before Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, to have several verdicts set aside in which Dennett's testimony led to conviction, on the claim that he was, at the time, of unsound mind.

TO AID THE ARMENIANS.

Appeal Sent Out to Help the Widows and the Orphans.

An appeal has been sent out by the National Armenian Relief Committee for the relief of the Armenian widows and orphans, victims of the massacres in Turkey. This appeal is in the form of a small leaflet, "How to Save Alive the Orphan Children of Martyrs in Armenia."

Twenty relief centres have been established in Armenia, from some of which the relief work of a whole province as large as some of the States is directed. There are said to be at least 50,000 orphans in need of aid, and $12 will support an orphan for one year.

One New Yorker, whose name has been withheld, has given $1,000 toward the support of the relief centre at Bitlis, Eastern Turkey, provided that within sixty days $11,000 additional is obtained. It is proposed that if the first relief centre is provided for in this way, others may undertake to sustain the second, third, and so on. The appeal says:

"If New York should sustain but five, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and St. Louis each two, and San Francisco, Buffalo, Providence, Albany, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Detroit each one, all the twenty centres would be provided for, and this mass of starving humanity saved from death."

Circulars have been sent out by Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Armenian Relief Committee, asking for contributions in aid of the plan, which is proving successful. All contributions should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, 50 Wall Street, New York, specially designating them "for the support of orphan children in Bitlis, Eastern Turkey."

Mr. Roosevelt to Avoid Wrangling.

The McMorrow case was reopened at Police Headquarters yesterday before Commissioner Andrews. Messrs. Roosevelt and Parker went over the case at some length before it was declared closed, and Mr. Roosevelt said he was perfectly willing to be examined as to anything that took place before the board. "I will decline for the future," he declared, "to be drawn into any board, and will devote myself entirely to my police duties."

LEGAL NOTES.

INJUNCTION IN A PARTNERSHIP SUIT.—Justice Truax, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in refusing to vacate an injunction in a suit by Pasquale Trotta to establish his partnership with Abrich Valuite, and for an accounting, said that undoubtedly the general rule in applications for an injunction was that one will not be granted when all the plaintiff's equities are denied by the defendant; but that rule, like all rules of our law, was founded on reason, and when the reason for the rule no longer exists, or where it conflicts with justice, it yields to justice. If the allegations in plaintiff's complaint could be proved on the trial, the judgment would be in his favor; and unless an injunction was issued, such judgment would avail nothing. A decision of the motion against plaintiff was, in fact, a decision of the action against him. After referring to authorities, Justice Truax said he granted the injunction because from the affidavits he was satisfied that there was, in fact, a partnership, and that the fund was in danger.

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BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—A judgment for $5,000, recovered in the Supreme Court by Alice Nearing in 1892 in an action against Frank Van Fleet for a breach of promise of marriage, made in August, 1888, has just been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, where it was held that it was not necessary for a recovery in such an action, that the testimony of the plaintiff as to the making of the verbal promise should be corroborated by any other witness, but sufficient corroboration might be derived from the conduct of the parties, and that a mere consent by one party to an engagement of marriage to a postponement of the wedding day does not relieve the other party from his promise to marry.

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RIGHTS OF ADOPTED CHILD.—In 1871, when Lizzie Heath was ten years old, Orrin Heath, since deceased, made a parol promise with her father that at his death she should have all his property, subject to the interests of his widow, in consideration of her leaving her parents and living with and assisting him, taking his name, and conducting herself as his daughter until her marriage. The Court of Appeals, affirming the Supreme Court, recently held in Lizzie Heath's suit against Maria Heath that such an agreement was valid, and imposes a trust upon the property, binding upon the promisor's heirs and devisees, and even purchasers with notice, and that an action for specific performance of such agreement may be maintained where the widow fraudulently procured the making of a will leaving the property to her.

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DEED BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Mary Reynolds, in January, 1885, executed a warranty deed of certain real estate to her husband, Samuel W. Reynolds, on his agreeing to pay her $8,000, but the deed was not delivered or recorded until June, 1889. In May, 1890, the husband, representing that he owned the house, executed a mortgage on the premises to the National Bank of Watertown for $2,140, in which the wife joined. In August, 1890, the wife got judgment against the husband on a note for $3,000, given by him for the purchase price of the premises. Then she sued the bank to set aside the deed given by her to her husband, and to set aside and cancel the mortgage given by her husband to the bank. It appeared on the trial that the deed was given to the husband under an arrangement between him and his wife that the property was the product of their joint labor, in which both were interested, and the title to which was kept in such position that it could be used as the property of either as the exigency of their business might require. The Court of Appeals now affirms a dismissal of plaintiff's complaint, holding that a deed by a married woman to her husband, prior to the law of 1887, which has removed the disability against a married woman's contract with her husband, but delivered thereafter, is not a void conveyance. Also, that if such a deed was given under the arrangement referred to, the wife is not within the equity of the rule that gives to the vendor of property a lien upon it until his just demands for the purchase price thereof is satisfied.

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QUESTION OF ADVERSE POSSESSION.—In January, 1875, Elizabeth Reich purchased 100 acres of land in Islip, L. I., from Mary H. Cordts, and took possession. Charles Robinson Smith, who owns several hundred acres east of Mrs. Reich's land, claimed a considerable portion of the latter was part of his tract, and brought ejectment suit against her. She denied his claim, and also set up title by adverse possession. The jury on the trial, in the Supreme Court, determined that the line was as claimed by plaintiff, and the court decided that she had not established adverse possession. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment, laying down the rule to be that where the title of a person to real estate does not rest upon a written instrument, it is necessary for her, in order to establish title to the same, to show actual continued occupation of the premises under a claim of title exclusive of any other right; under such circumstances land is deemed to be held adversely when it is usually cultivated or improved. Adverse possession must be continuous, and when one person seeks to unite to his possession the possession of prior occupants, the several titles must be connected by purchase or descent. Without some privity between the successive occupants, the several possessions cannot be tacked together so as to make continuity of possession.

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CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—William H. Crandall failed in his suit against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries, resulting from a collision occurring in the City of Auburn, in August, 1891, while he was driving across the company's track in a light open wagon. The Court of Appeals, in recently affirming the decision below, holds that plaintiff was properly nonsuited at the close of his case on the ground of contributory negligence, where the evidence of his witnesses tended to show that he was driving very fast, and it appeared that if he had been driving slower and exercising his senses by looking and listening, he could have seen the train in time to avoid the injury.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce an Exceptional Sale of LADIES' FRENCH UNDERWEAR.

On MONDAY, January 11.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.

(18th Street Elevated Station.)

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A MARK-DOWN REVEL.

When? NOW;—such a price-lowering as '97 will not see repeated.

Where? RIGHT HERE.

In what? The remnants of our holiday collection. Chairs that have caught and united the very spirit of past-day picturesqueness with present-day comfort; tables, desks, cabinets---all the delightful stand-abouts that make a house a home.

Why? Room, lots of it, must be made for incoming stock.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Former Assistant District Attorney Ambrose H. Purdy pleaded not guilty to the charge of extortion yesterday.

—A sneak thief got into the residence of James Eder, 123 West Eightieth Street, Wednesday evening and stole $1,600 worth of diamond jewelry.

—New members of the Produce Exchange are William P. St. John, N. King, A. L. Koch, G. N. Reinhardt, C. C. Bennett, M. J. Davis, E. Elsworth, and W. S. Leonard.

—A woman's devotional and business meeting of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity will be held at 2:30 P. M. to-day at 5 East Twelfth Street.

—Dr. Julius Stein and his wife, Lucy Stein, came to an agreement before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to live apart, owing to religious differences. Dr. Stein will contribute to the support of his wife.

—The annual meeting of the Hebrew Technical Institute will be held at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Reports of the year's work will be read, and six Directors elected.

—The steamship Matteawan, which arrived yesterday from Avonmouth, reported passing two spars sticking out of the water about thirty-six miles west of Nantucket Shoal Lightship. They were apparently attached to a sunken wreck.

—The Board of Street Opening and Improvement met in the Mayor's office yesterday and took up the question of closing up the Mott Haven Canal. The old arguments, both for and against, were repeated, and then the matter went over.

—The stockholders of the Central National Bank, 291 Broadway, of which Edwin Langdon is President, voted yesterday to reduce the capital of the institution from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000. The withdrawn capital will be returned to the stockholders.

—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Stevens Institute of Technology will be celebrated Feb. 18 and 19. There will be a banquet at the Hotel Waldorf and a reception, tendered by Mrs. E. A. Stevens, widow of the founder, at Castle Point, Hoboken.

—A cable message received at the White Star Line office yesterday announced the sailing from the Mersey, for Australia, of the Delphic, the line's new steamship. The White Star Line offices are to be transferred May 1 to the Bowling Green Office Building.

—The annual meeting of the National Sculpture Society will be held in the rooms of the Fencers Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, next Tuesday evening. Annual reports will be presented, and an election held for the members of the Council whose terms of office have expired.

—The resignation of W. J. Julien from membership in the Produce Exchange has been accepted, and a notice was posted yesterday that his name had been stricken from the membership list. Because of unpaid assessments, James Anderson has ceased to be a member of this Exchange.

—The newly elected officers of United Council, No. 1,035, A. L. H., will be installed to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock by Grand Orator Morris Adler, assisted by Grand Guide H. E. Kutschbach. The ceremonies will take place at the Tuxedo Building, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

—A certificate has been filed with the County Clerk by the Compressed Air Power Company, showing that one-half of its stock of $1,000,000 has been paid in. The Directors of the company are: William C. Whitney, Thomas J. Ryan, Frederick S. Pearson, William W. Cook, and William L. Elkins.

—Daniel G. Hawthorn, Deputy Collector in charge of the First, or Marine Division, at the Custom House, returned to duty yesterday. Christmas Eve, in a scuffle near the corner of Wall Street and Broadway, he fell or was knocked down and injured his head. Mr. Hawthorn is yet deaf of the left ear.

—Superintendent Hickey of the Barge Office informed the Health Department yesterday that there was a dead bear at the Public Stores. The bear was one of a consignment of animals from Marseilles, and was held for payment of duty. The Health officials ordered the carcass removed to the offal dump, at the foot of West Thirtieth Street.

—The British steamship Lady Palmer arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports. Capt. Smith reported that on Dec. 20, while in the Mediterranean, Second Mate Thomas W. Ward was washed overboard while battening down No. 3 hatch, and was lost. Ward was twenty-six years old, and lived in South Shields, Durham, England.

—The annual meeting of the Society of the War of 1812 was held in the Governor's Room of the City Hall yesterday. The following officers were elected: President and Commandant—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix; Vice Commandant—Col. Asa Bird Gardiner; Secretary and Adjutant—Henry Chauncey; Register—Morris R. Ferris; Treasurer—A. Schermerhorn.

—The State Civil Service Board held an examination yesterday of candidates for Inspector for the State Board of Charities and for Fish and Game Protector and Forester. There were four candidates for the first place and only one for the second. The latter examination was non-competitive, applicants being required to reach only a certain standard.

—Frank Fassman, twenty-five years old, of 447 West Forty-fifth Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with having violated the dental law in practicing without a license. The Dental Society says Fassman is not a graduate of any college, and that he has no diploma. Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court, held him for trial.

—The new Wilson-Leyland-Furness Line steamer Cambrian, which arrived Thursday night from Newcastle, England, will be placed upon the New York and London route. She was built by William Gray & Co., (Limited,) at West Hartlepool, and is of 3,643 net tons register. Her engines are triple expansion, single screw, and develop a speed of fourteen knots per hour.

—Lawyer Herman M. Solomon tendered a public apology to former Superintendent of Police Byrnes in the General Sessions Court yesterday and asked that an indictment of libel against him be dismissed. This was granted. Solomon had said that Byrnes "put up a job" to prove that the robbery of Paul Salvin's store, at 158 Park Row, last October, was a "fake."

—Mrs. Mary E. Tripp of 130 West Twenty-third Street pleaded not guilty to a charge of forgery in General Sessions Court yesterday. She was released on bail. It is alleged that Mrs. Tripp forged the name of Mrs. C. McConey to a letter of recommendation for Annie Kelly, a servant. Annie obtained employment on the strength of the letter with Miss Clara Bodstin, and stole $300 worth of jewelry.

—The Holland Dames of the New Netherlands filed a certificate of incorporation with the County Clerk yesterday. The objects are stated to be the perpetuation of the memory of the Dutch ancestors of the members and the collecting of records, documents, &c., bearing on the early Dutch settlers. The Directors are Lavinia H. Dempsey, Jessie T. Bogle, Margaretha Rhinelander, Annette J. Van Orden, and Mary J. Holland.

—The annual meeting of the New York Microscopical Society was held last evening at 64 Madison Avenue, and the following officers were elected: President—Dr. Frank D. Skeel; Vice President—George W. Kosmak; Recording Secretary—George E. Ashby; Treasurer—James Walker; Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. J. L. Zabriskie; Librarian—Ludwig Liederer. A number of microscopic views were shown by the camera, among which were views of sections of wheat, barley, corn, and oats, showing the relative portions of gluten and starch. A number of papers were read.

Brooklyn.

—To-day is the last day that the silver service for the cruiser Brooklyn is to be on exhibition at the Art Rooms in Montague Street. Thousands of people have visited the exhibit.

—A committee of the Flatbush Taxpayers' Association has been appointed to call upon Mayor Wurster for the purpose of getting the city to purchase the plant of the Flatbush Works Company.

—A pupil in Public School No. 9 threw a lighted match into a waste paper basket yesterday, and the paper made a big blaze. Miss De Monde, the teacher coolly called the janitor and then formed the children in line and marched them out of the room. The janitor quickly extinguished the fire.

—Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday morning in the suit brought against Jacob Klein, whose trial or release on the indictment charging him with arson is asked for by his counsel, Robert Elder. Justice Gaynor decided that Klein must be tried next week, on Monday, if possible, or released.

—The jury in the suit brought by Thomas Magner, attorney and ex-Congressman, to recover $2,000 damages from Silas C. Edwards, a restaurant keeper at 561 Manhattan Avenue, for publicly stating that Mr. Magner was "no good as a lawyer, and was an irresponsible person," returned a sealed verdict to Justice Aspinall for the defendant.

—The suit of Receiver William N. Dykman of the defunct Commercial Bank against Seth L. Keeney, Rufus Ressigrue, Robinson Gill, and Elbert Snediker to recover dividends declared by the Directors prior to the failure of the corporation, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court. The Justice said that the Directors had a right to declare a dividend as they had given their personal notes for $80,000 against any impairment of the stock.

—The cruiser Montgomery will leave the navy yard to-day to join the North Atlantic squadron at Hampton Roads. The Marblehead will sail on Monday. It is expected that the Columbia, whose repairs are almost finished, will be ready to sail next Wednesday. The other vessels undergoing repairs at the yard are the Massachusetts and Texas, and the monitors Puritan and Terror. All with the exception of the Texas will be ready to join the fleet within a fortnight.

Long Island.

—Oscar Johnson, employed as a farm hand near Corona, was driving from market Thursday evening, when his horses were struck by a trolley car at Corona. One horse was killed and Johnson was seriously injured.

—Michael J. Carter, at a meeting of the Jamaica Town Board Thursday night, accused Supervisor Denton of attempting to give control of the bottom lands in Jamaica Bay to a corporation that has 100 years' lease on the common lands.

—Jessie Webb, seventeen years old, the daughter of Mrs. Rose Webb, a wealthy widow of Northport, eloped Thursday night with Marcellus Smith, aged thirty-five years. They drove to Oyster Bay, seventeen miles from Northport, and were married. Mrs. Webb objected to Smith on account of his age and habits, and when she heard of the elopement she said she would not recognize her daughter again.

New Jersey.

—The annual report of Ivins D. Applegate, Chief of the Hoboken Fire Department, for 1896 shows that the total losses by fire for the year were $27,217.08. The previous year they were $30,579,83.

—Judge Lippincott, at Jersey City, yesterday granted a writ of certiorari removing to the Supreme Court for review an ordinance passed by the Hudson County Freeholders fixing the fare on the West Shore Railroad ferries from Weehawken to New York at 3 cents. Argument will be heard on Jan. 12.

—Alexander Sullivan of 112 Harrison Street, Hoboken, and some other boys, while skating on the meadows at Fourth and Jackson Streets, saw a man's hand sticking through the ice. The ice was broken, and the body of Isaac Woods, fifty-nine years old, of 722 Willow Avenue, who disappeared about five weeks ago, was taken out.

—James Tierney of 220 Erie Street, Jersey City, awoke at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and found a burglar in his room. He attacked the intruder with a cane and drove him into an adjoining room. Tierney locked the door and summoned a policeman. The burglar said he was John McDermott of 114 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Police Justice Potts held him.

—The Finance Board of Jersey City at its meeting Thursday night rescinded its approval of the contract with the East Jersey Water Company, and immediately afterward approved it again. This action was taken because the former approval had been given in secret session. Mayor Wanser is said to have urged the board to act in this way so he might have more time to consider the contract.

The Death of W. V. Reynolds.

William V. Reynolds of Reynolds, Rensselaer County, N. Y., who dropped dead in this city Thursday evening, had been staying at the Grand Hotel. He was forty-five years old, and a prominent resident of Reynolds, after whose family the place had been named. He was receiver for the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company, and assisted Gen. Burt in the survey for the Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad system, now part of the Fitchburg Railroad system. On completion of the road, he became its first General Manager, and was also Postmaster of Reynolds. He was a delegate to the National Sound Money Convention in Indianapolis, and had been frequently a delegate to Democratic County, State, and National Conventions. He was a member of the Rensselaer County bar. He leaves a wife. The body was yesterday taken to Troy.

Lecture on Diplomacy and Diplomats.

"Diplomacy and Diplomats" was the subject of a paper read last night before the Genealogical and Biographical Society, at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, by Isaac Lawrence. The paper contained historical allusions arising out a review of the diplomacy of the present and preceding centuries in this country and Europe, and referred to the great innovation in international law which the action of the United States Government had, with the consent of the United Kingdom, brought about in the controversy over Venezuela.

Young Chatfield Held.

Henry Chatfield, the young man who tried to steal a purse from Mrs. Anita Driscoll at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street Thursday night, was held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Mott, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. Mrs. Driscoll desired to withdraw the charge, but the Magistrate would not permit her to do it. Chatfield's father, H. S. Chatfield, a lawyer, with offices at 150 Nassau Street, says he thinks his son is out of his head.

Skating in Van Cortlandt Park.

The ice on Van Cortlandt Park Lake was in good condition yesterday, and the Park Superintendent anticipated that there would be skating to-day unless a thaw should upset his calculations.

JEAN DE RESZKE

Full page new portrait of the tenor as Tristan, in THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT, TO-MORROW, JANUARY 10. With an interesting sketch of his notable career by W. J. Henderson, musical critic of The Times. Mr. Henderson will also present an elaborate critical review of "Siegfried," profusely illustrated with half-tone pictures, including a vignette of Richard Wagner.

The Theatres

E. A. Dithmar, dramatic critic, discusses entertainingly the week's productions, and his pages will contain portraits of Mrs. Walcot, Caroline Miskel Hoyt, John Hare, Holland, Hoyt, and two scenes from "Under the Red Robe."

In Aaron Burr's Day

A charming article on the old Jumel mansion, with eight illustrations, including a portrait of Aaron Burr and pictures of Washington's bedroom and office. Interior and exterior views of the famous old mansion.

SOCIETY

An interesting review of the week's society news and movements, which, in The Times, is always accurate and complete. The week in the clubs, the drawing room, and the ballroom, set forth in an engaging manner.

Other Interesting Features

will be a picture and sketch of the memorial to Dr. Morgan in St. Thomas's Church; eight new pictures of and about William C. Whitney's beautiful country home; new books exhaustively reviewed by F. W. Halsey, and profusely illustrated in half-tone; portraits of District Attorney Olcott's new appointees; the fireboat "New Yorker"; a page of select fiction and one of real humor, &c., &c.

You will miss much if you fail to secure a copy To-morrow.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Part Two
Pages 9-12

CHANGES IN THE CHARTER

SOME PROPOSED BY CITIZENS TO THE COMMISSION.

Provisions Regarding Heads of Departments—Their Tenure of Office and Greater Power for the Mayor over the Police Discussed.

Various new suggestions were made to the Greater New York Commission at yesterday's hearing in the Aldermanic Council Chamber. The provisions of the proposed charter in regard to the heads of departments and their terms of office were under discussion. There was a large attendance of the general public. Advocates of longer official tenure, additional power for the Mayor over the police, and favoring an entirely new name for the greater city were heard.

Mrs. W. M. Schieffelin, on behalf of the Women's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association, spoke of fixed terms of office of heads of departments and the Mayor's removal power. She is President of the association, and the views she expressed were also those of the Executive Committee. Her argument was against the fixing of six, four, and two year terms for the various Commissioners and the "removal at-pleasure" power. It was urged that permanency of departmental heads was more important than in the case of subordinates. The Mayor's power of removal was attacked as being too great in the first six months, and it was regarded as a fatal error that subordinates could only be removed with the Governor's approval.

The Women's Auxiliary recommended that an immediate removal power should be given to the Mayor on giving statement of reasons, and that the heads of departments should have like power over subordinates. In regard to the clause as to the laborers, opposition was made to any consideration of the number of persons dependent on them for support. The public needs alone ought to be considered, and physical examinations and tests were suggested instead.

On the Term of the Mayor.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn then spoke on the term of the Mayor. He thought it should be changed from two to four years, the provision being inserted that he could not succeed himself. This system had given satisfaction in Philadelphia. "Under this," said Mr. Schieren, "he is more independent in action, as the temptation to use his immense power for re-election is taken away. It also gives him a better opportunity to carry out his plans of improvement."

Mr. Schieren referred to the proposed appointment of officials for six years. "Yet," he added, "it is expected that the Mayor shall master the details of his office in two years, while he will hardly get acquainted with his duties in that time, and the experience he has gained will be lost to the community. His successor will take up the work and find himself in the same position."

John Sabine Smith, representing the Republican Club, suggested that all heads of departments should keep a record for public reference, giving reasons for recommending certain things to be done. Mr. Smith then spoke of the police.

"Four able, intelligent men who at present rule the Police Board are unable to accomplish anything," he said. "The bipartisan board has failed to eradicate much crime that exists. The old story of 'No evidence can be obtained' was still heard from Police Headquarters.

"The remedy we propose is that the Mayor of Greater New York should be the ultimate head of the police force, and should have power to reverse any order of a Chief or a subordinate officer and hear an appeal from any such order."

Mr. Smith did not think that the election work should be separated from the Department of Police, but the election machinery should be placed in the hands of an independent body. Bi-partisanship, he declared, is necessary for honest elections, but it has no relation to the detection of crime and vice.

"Dead-lock is the result of a bi-partisan system," Mr. Smith said. "The Mayor should have a casting vote in case of a dead-lock. He should be enabled to use such summary measures as would stamp out connivance with crime."

Mr. Smith favored the right of appeal to the Mayor from a patrolman against his superior officer who interfered with him in the discharge of his duty. It could not be expected that a bi-partisan board would have any restraint on a Superintendent of Police, he said, but Mayors were men of superior purpose, and they would exercise the power for the public good.

"This is not reform," he declared. "Reform is a slang word, used for many purposes at the present time. This is a change calculated to raise, strengthen, and purify the Police Department."

Proposes a New Name.

Moulton Emory said the commission had fallen into the monstrosities of nomenclature which existed all over the land. The tastes of the people were reflected in the names of places. Indian names and Old World ones were the rule, but Old World names became handicapped with the word "new." There was something in a name, after all. "When New Amsterdam was changed to New York," said he, "we perpetuated the memory, through his ducal title, of one of the most cowardly and infamous Kings of England.

"Why not give the city the name of Manhattan? For aught we know the name may have been known long before the Plantagenet dynasty ever existed or even Rome was founded."

Chairman Tracy—It may interest the speaker to know that the subject of a name has been discussed and decided.

"Is it beyond reconsideration?" asked Mr. Emory.

"Well, it has not been overlooked," said the Chairman. "We have given that name to one of the boroughs."

"Then call the borough New York and the whole territory Manhattan. There is too much 'new-ness' about it all. Am I from Montauk Point, Wappinger's Falls, or Painted Pup? Let the impression of roughness, rawness, and immaturity be eliminated. This is no new city."

The next hearing will take place this afternoon, when ferries and franchises will be discussed.

WOULD DEFER ACTION IN 1897.

City Club Committee Against Legislative Charter Work This Year.

The Legislative Committee of the City Club has taken a stand against the passage of any charter for Greater New York by the Legislature of 1897.

A sub-committee has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. Deming, Goodnow, and Pryor, to prepare a memorial remonstrating against any action.

The objections are based on the belief that there can be no adequate study or understanding of the charter by the people of the towns interested in the short time between the completion of the work and its enactment by the Legislature.

Another year would give little enough time, the members of the committee argue, to familiarize the taxpayers with the many important provisions which must be adopted for the City Government. The drafting of the charter, they claim, has been performed in too short a time, considering its magnitude. Even the hearings are being hurried, and the passage by the Legislature will be hurried. There will be about 1,500 pages of new matter, and, with the old provisions adopted, the charter will constitute a volume or volumes of at least 2,500 octavo pages. To place such a work before all the people who have a right to know what provisions are to be embodied is impossible, it is declared, within the time available.

The committee members find that a general sentiment exists in favor of having the people vote on the adoption of the charter after its passage by the Legislature. They say that there is danger to property, school, and political interests in having the charter rushed through.

The sub-committee will point out in the memorial to be framed that the passage of the charter in the present hasty manner would surely result in a constant demand for amendment. The gentlemen of the committee say that there is universal interest in this matter, and that a well-considered and satisfactory charter would be of great help to other communities, besides preventing unlimited contention, ill feeling, and damage in Greater New York.

The members of the Legislative Committee are anxious to have the charter provide for a uniform system of enacting ordinances, every ordinance to embrace but one subject. In the final adoption of ordinances, they claim, also, the affirmative vote of the Municipal Assembly should be made necessary, no matter whether measures originate in the departments or the Assembly.

CHANGE FOR POLICE BOARD.

Majority of Members May Have Power to Reduce an Officer.

In addition to the changes in reference to the Municipal Assembly printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission has also made important changes in the police chapter.

One of these changes gives to a majority of the members of the Police Board the right to reduce any officer of the department to the ranks with the approval of the Mayor. In the chapter as it was given out this action could not be taken except upon charges and by unanimous vote of the board.

Commissioner Parker opposed this plan at the hearing before the commission Tuesday. The Draft Committee, when it met yesterday, concluded that it would be well to give a majority of the Police Board the power to reduce, with the approval of the Mayor, without any charges having been made.

It was argued that in cases where the Commissioners were morally certain that any Captain or other officer was not doing his duty properly, but where evidence against him could not be obtained, it would be for the good of the service to allow a majority of the board to reduce to the ranks without the trial on charges.

Another change gives to the Chief of Police full power over the detailing of the men, and does not divide it with the Commissioners as the former draft of the chapter proposed.

The question as to whether the Mayor shall have continuous power of removal or whether such power shall be confined to the first six months of his administration is still being discussed by the Draft Committee, but the six months provision is still retained in the charter.

Dorman B. Eaton suggested in one of his speeches at the hearings that the phraseology be changed so that, instead of the removals being made "at the pleasure" of the Mayor, they should be made whenever in the judgment of the Mayor the public interest requires it. This change has been made, but at present it only technically changes the reason for removals during the first six months of the Mayor's term.

READING FOR CHILDREN.

Charles Dudley Warner Criticises So-called Children's Stories.

The first of a series of weekly lectures on educational topics arranged by the Public Education Association was delivered yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by Charles Dudley Warner in the rooms of the association at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, in the presence of a large audience. The subject was "The Value of the Best Literature in the Education of Young Children."

"To open to a child the world of letters," said Mr. Warner, "without telling it what to read must necessarily lead to sensuality and mental dissipation. While the habit of reading is very desirable, it only too often becomes a luxurious dissipation of time without profit, and produces a sort of mental dyspepsia. This must be guarded against by surrounding the child during the time of its tuition with vital environments that will create in it the desire for a knowledge of the spiritual side of life and kill any leaning toward the material and degrading

"The mind of the child is like a garden, and it is the duty of the teacher to cultivate it. It is no more difficult to plant flowers than weeds, and after the seed is sown the teacher must watch its growth."

Mr. Warner further advised against he dry, perfunctory methods at present employed in the schools, and especially decried the popularity of so-called children's literature. He said:

"Instead of teaching the child the stories of Johnny and the pig and other such insipid so-called children's tales, let it be taught something of birds, flowers, nature, and poetry. One sweet poem is worth more for the development of the mind of a child than all the dates of historical and prehistorical events put together."

For next Friday, it was announced by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, President of the association, that Miss Sloan of Hull House, Chicago, will lecture on "Public Art Schools of Chicago," and will be followed by Mr. Edwin Waldo in a short talk on "Decoration of Public Schools."

Engineer Peary Talks of Greenland.

Civil Engineer R. E. Peary of the United States Navy lectured last night at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, on "Life in the Arctics and Adventures in Farthest Greenland." The lecture was illustrated by over 100 stereopticon views, representing phases of the life and habits of the several Eskimo tribes in Greenland, and of the coast and inland glaciers as they appear in Summer and Winter. At the close of the lecture a typical Eskimo village was reproduced on the stage.

The Sheriff and the Zuker Case.

Lawyer Steinhart, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Beach, moved yesterday to punish Sheriff Tamsen, Under Sheriff Sherman, and Deputy Sheriff Bering for contempt of court in not obeying a stay issued by Justice Pryor in the case of Firebug Isaac Zuker, who was hurried off to Sing Sing, when an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be issued had been signed by the Court. Justice Beach said that he could not see how the Sheriff had exceeded his authority, but asked the attorneys to hand up their papers, and reserved decision.

Prof. Fiske on Gen. Charles Lee.

At the January meeting of the Patria Club last night in the Waldorf Hotel Prof. John Fiske delivered a lecture on "Gen. Charles Lee" of Revolutionary fame, whom he described as a "soldier of fortune." He was very severe upon Lee's character, and his conclusion was that Lee was mentally unbalanced. Lee, he said, was not connected with the family of the Virginia Lees.

A new constitution was adopted by the club widening its scope, so that it may take a more active part in various patriotic movements. A collation was served.

Mr. Hammerstein to Pay All.

The suit of A. M. Byers against Oscar Hammerstein to set aside the conveyances of his property to his sons and wife on the ground of fraud was discontinued yesterday. This is the suit in which Andrew Freedman was appointed receiver for Mr. Hammerstein's property. The Byers claim, which represented a judgment for $7,000, was settled by Mr. Hammerstein, and last night he issued a statement, in which he announced that all his creditors would be paid in full next Tuesday afternoon at the office of his attorney. His settlement is to include costs and interests.

BY TUNNEL TO BROOKLYN

A DEFINITE PLAN FOR AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn Receives the Report of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission — Long Island Railroad Will Co-operate.

A plan to connect New York and Brooklyn by means of an underground railway was submitted to Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday, in the report of a commission appointed last year to devise means "for the relief and improvement of Atlantic Avenue in the City of Brooklyn." All of the Commissioners called upon Mayor Wurster, and their Chairman, Eugene G. Blackford, explained the report. The other Commissioners were Edward F. Linton, President; Edward H. Hobbs, William E. Philips, and Walter M. Meserole.

The report characterized the present condition of Atlantic Avenue as "worse than an average country road and unworthy of an enlightened and prosperous city of 1,000,000 of inhabitants." The commission at the beginning of its work secured the co-operation of the Long Island Railroad Company, and, as the result of several conferences, President Baldwin, in behalf of that company, has practically accepted the commission's plan, and has agreed to bear one-half the cost of the Atlantic Avenue improvement, which is designed to rid that thoroughfare of the steam railroad.

Route of the Tunnel.

As set forth in the report, the project of connecting Brooklyn with New York by means of a tunnel from the Flatbush Avenue station in Brooklyn to Cortlandt Street in New York was taken into consideration in connection with the study of the Atlantic Avenue problem. It is proposed to establish a low-level station at Cortlandt and Church Streets in New York, about seventy feet below the street surface, connecting with the elevated railroad by means of elevators. Tunnels will extend from that point on the same level to a station at Maiden Lane and Pearl Street, connecting with the east side elevated roads. Thence a tunnel will run under the East River and under Pineapple Street and Fulton Street to a station near the City Hall in Brooklyn, from which point it will proceed, under Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, to the Flatbush Avenue Station, going into a depressed station there, about eighteen feet below grade. The tunnel is to be carried under the Brooklyn streets within the curb lines to a station at the City Hall, which will be 115 feet below the street grade, and it will rise by an easy grade from that point, so that the bottom of the tunnel shall come above the main relief sewer, at Flatbush Avenue and Hanson Place, before passing into the depressed station.

Continuing from the Flatbush Avenue Station, the tracks, in Atlantic Avenue, are to be depressed to Bedford Avenue, a distance of 6,700 feet, the depression being covered by means of girders and masonry arching, restoring the surface of the street to public use for its full width. From the east side of Bedford Avenue the railroad tracks will rise rapidly in an open cut to the grade of the street, and, continuing to rise, will pass on to an elevated railway structure, which, at Nostrand Avenue, will attain such height that full headroom will be provided for all street traffic without interference. The physical characteristics of the ground between Bedford and Nostrand Avenues are such that the rising grade of the railroad and the falling grade of the street combine to favor this transition from a depressed to an elevated structure. At Nostrand Avenue an elevated station is proposed, and from there the elevated road will continue for a distance of 8,010 feet to Ralph Avenue.

Saving in Money and Time.

This plan, it is urged, will be economical as to cost, and will not interfere with the sewers. The elevated section will terminate between Ralph and Howard Avenues, at which point the grade of the street rises rapidly going east. The tracks of the railroad are then carried through a tunnel for a distance of 2,910 feet, to Stone Avenue; thence the tracks will rise to the present grade at Sackman Street. At Vesta Avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, (which is better known as the Manhattan Crossing,) owing to the complication of the tracks of the Manhattan Beach Division, the line from Long Island City, the elevated road, the Canarsie Railroad, and various sewers and water mains, the expense of changing the level of the railroads at this point would be of such magnitude that it has been deemed wise not to remove them from the surface. At Snedeker Avenue, one block east of Manhattan Crossing, the railroad tracks will rise, and continue as an elevated structure to Atkins Avenue, where the tracks return to the surface grade, a distance of 6,070 feet. All grade crossings are eliminated on the route west of Atkins Avenue, along Atlantic Avenue, except at Manhattan Crossing.

It is also proposed to operate a line of railway by the trolley system on the surface of the streets, thus replacing the existing "rapid transit" system. The motive power for both systems will be electricity, and it is calculated that the through service by short trains at frequent intervals and high rate of speed will give accommodation never before offered. An important factor will be the reduction of time in transit between New York City, Brooklyn, and outlying suburbs. Some idea of this great saving to passengers may be obtained from the statement that the running time from the Cortland Street terminus in New York, to the City Hall station, in Brooklyn, will be four minutes; to Flatbush Avenue, six and a half minutes; to Nostrand Avenue, nine and a half minutes; to Manhattan Crossing, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, fourteen minutes, and to Jamaica, twenty-one minutes.

What It Will Cost.

The commission was able to report that an independent corporation, the New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City Tunnel Company, of which W. H. Baldwin, Jr., is President, is ready to construct the tunnel and assume all the cost thereof, providing the City of Brooklyn will pay one-half of the cost of constructing the proposed railroad facilities from Flatbush Avenue to Atkins Avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward. The total cost of this part of the work will not exceed $2,500,000, consequently Brooklyn's share will be about $1,250,000. The estimated cost of the tunnel between New York and Brooklyn, with stations, elevators, &c., is between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. The capitalization of the New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City Tunnel Company is $5,000,000.

Chairman Blackford said that the commission would make its final report by the first of next month, so that an enabling act could be prepared for immediate presentation to the Legislature. He thought that the entire work could be completed within two years.

Mayor Wurster said that he would do all that he could to push the project along rapidly. He was satisfied that the benefits would be very great. The Mayor suggested that detailed engineer's estimates be prepared, and that conferences with the Corporation Counsel be held as to ways and means and legislative provisions. The commission will meet the Brooklyn Corporation Counsel some evening next week.

COMEDY FOR CHARITY.

Amateurs Swell the Funds of a Catholic Organization.

"Saratoga," a comedy by Bronson Howard, was presented by amateurs last night, at the Central Opera House, for the benefit of the Organization Fund of the United Councils, Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion.

The leading parts were played by Mrs. Richard J. Madden, Miss Della C. Warner, and Miss Alice G. Waldron. Among those who assisted in arranging the affair were Mrs. John W. Geiger, Mrs. Charles R. Avery, Mrs. Michael Corbley, Mrs. Mary A. Murray, Mrs. George Steele, Mrs. Phillip Zimmerman, Mrs. Daniel T. Sullivan, Mrs. Annie Cross, Mrs. Mary A. Purdy, Mrs. Peter J. Higgins, Miss E. Carey, Miss Emily A. Leddy, Miss Emma Fortune, Mrs. Mary McMahon, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Blake.

A number of prominent clergymen were present, among whom were Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop McDonnell, Bishop Farley, and Mgr. Mooney. After the play was over there was dancing.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Produce Exchange Men Favor the Bowling Green Location.

Henry D. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange, said yesterday that he was unable to understand the report of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in favor of the Wall Street, or present, site, for the new Custom House.

The members of the Produce Exchange are all but unanimous in the conviction that no site could be more ideal than what is known as the Bowling Green site, and they propose to continue to urge it. Mr. McCord telegraphed yesterday the views of the members of the Produce Exchange to the lawyer in Washington who is looking after the interests of the Exchange in the matter of Custom House site.

Collector James T. Kilbreth said that he was entirely willing to abide by any decision that might be made at Washington. He had no pet site. New York needed a new Custom House, and he was anxious to see it built as soon as possible.

MRS. HERRMANN DECLINES.

She Will Not Have a Benefit Performance Which Was Offered to Her.

A benefit was tendered to Mrs. Adelaide Herrmann, the widow of Alexander Herrmann, Jan. 2, in a communication signed by J. H. Breslin, Charles C. Delmonico, Brent Good, A. J. Cammeyer, Robert Dunlop, Charles L. Montant, H. W. Gillig, J. H. Mora, and others. Yesterday Mrs. Herrmann declined the benefit, with her thanks. She wrote:

"Although my beloved husband was always proud to be at the fore in his devotion to those in need, both in and out of the profession, yet I am quite sure he would have approved my course in sending you this letter of declination—a course which is prompted by the fact that so long as I am possessed of health and gifted with the power to earn my living, it would be unbecoming my womanhood were I to accept your proffered compliment."

TROOP F'S RECEPTION.

An Opinion that Federal Troops Under Orders Cannot Be Stopped.

Superintendent Conlin of the police was requested by the Sabbatarian Society to prevent a parade in this city to-morrow, when Troop F of the United States Army is to arrive to participate in the military tournament at the Madison Square Garden next week. It was proposed that companies of the National Guard should meet Troop F at the Grand Central Station and escort it to Madison Square Garden. Superintendent Conlin asked Corporation Counsel Scott for an opinion as to his right to stop the parade. Mr. Scott sent this reply yesterday:

"You ask whether in view of Section 1,941 of the Consolidation act and Section 276 of the Penal Code it will be unlawful for either the State militia or the United States troops referred to to march as proposed. The account inclosed by you does not clearly indicate whether the State militia is to take part. It is, too, a matter of clear inference that the Federal troops are proceeding under orders. If this be the case, it is not within your province to interfere. The object of the sections in question is to prevent parades and processions on Sundays. They were not intended to refer to the movements of Federal troops proceeding under orders, and I doubt whether they would justify interference even with the State militia.

"As to the Federal troops, I am of the opinion that they could not be prevented from proceeding under orders to their destination, even if to proceed involved a violation of the plain terms of a legislative enactment of the State."

U. S. DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

General Society's Meeting—The Growth of the Organization.

The General Society of United States Daughters of 1812 held its annual meeting yesterday morning in the parlors of the Everett House, Union Square. The date was set in honor of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Mrs. Louis W. Hall, President of the Pennsylvania State society, presided, and read an address. Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President of the New York State society, and Mrs. Iglehart, President of the Maryland society, were present, and letters were read from the officers of other State societies. Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, the Founder General of the General Society, and Mrs. Frank Leslie were present, and participated in the proceedings.

There was a business meeting before the opening of the regular session, and afterward luncheon was served to the fifty women present.

Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith, Secretary, reported that there are now eighteen State branches of the General Society, which was founded in Ohio in 1892. The growth of the society has been specially rapid in New England, which was formerly included in the jurisdiction of the New York society. Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire now have independent organizations, and Connecticut and Rhode Island are expected soon to secede from the parent organization.

The New York State organization, to which is united that of New Jersey, has the following officers: President—Mrs. William Gerry Slade; Vice President—Mrs. Horatio C. King; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Coxford; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. George O. Ludin; Assistant—Mrs. George Wallace; Treasurer—Miss Lillian C. Hatlé; Auditor—Mrs. A. M. Sutton; Registrar—Miss A. W. Sterling; Assistant—Miss Grace Jenkins; Historian—Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith; Librarian—Mrs. J. C. Manning.

The Mayor Wants Maclay Re-elected.

Mayor Strong came out yesterday in favor of the re-election of Robert Maclay as President of the Board of Education. The election will take place next Wednesday. "I am very strongly in favor of the re-election of Mr. Maclay," he said. "It is true that he did not support the Pavey-Page School bill last year, but as soon as it became a law he did as much as any other citizen to enforce its provisions. He has been a valiant friend to me in reforming the school system during the last two years. As the Greater New York charter is to go into effect in 1898 any changes in the officers of the Board of Education would not in my judgment be very desirable."

OLD MAN SEEKS DIVORCE

DAVID M. TALMAGE BEGINS SUIT IN NORTH DAKOTA.

He Was Once Minister to Venezuela—Son of Former Mayor Talmage of Brooklyn—His Daughter Condemns His Action.

David M. Talmage, once a prominent resident of Brooklyn and formerly United States Minister to Venezuela, according to a dispatch received here yesterday from Wahpeton is suing his wife for divorce on the ground that she deserted him in 1883.

Mr. Talmage has been away from Brooklyn for a number of years. Before establishing a legal residence in North Dakota, he lived in Washington. Mrs. Talmage lives in Brooklyn, at 295 Hicks Street. Both she and her husband are about seventy years of age. They were married over fifty years ago. It is not known exactly why Mr. Talmage has brought the suit, but the trouble is said by friends of the family to have dated back to the time when he was in Venezuela.

Mrs. Talmage could not be seen last night, but a daughter, who declined to give her name, acknowledged the truth of the report from Dakota. She said that for years her father had been a source of trouble to the family, and that he had already disposed of a large part of her mother's fortune. The rest, she added, had been placed beyond his reach.

"I cannot imagine why my father has taken this step," she said, "unless it is to annoy us. Perhaps he is contemplating a ridiculous marriage. We do not care what action he takes so long as he does not say anything to reflect upon our mother. We are all on her side, and if he undertakes to go too far, we will show what kind of a man he is.

"Some years ago, when he was United States Minister, many unpleasant things were said about him in the papers, and I should not think that he would like to place himself in a position where they may be recalled. We have no desire to disgrace him, and certainly will not unless compelled to do so.

"We do not care whether he gets the Dakota divorce or not. It won't be effective here if he does. He has no real residence there, and we can show, as a matter of fact, that he has been living in Washington."

Miss Talmage added that the affair was most unpleasant for the family, but that her mother was in the right, and had nothing to conceal.

David M. Talmage is a cousin of William C. De Witt of the Greater New York Charter Commission, and of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. His father, Thomas Goin Talmage, was Mayor of Brooklyn from 1845 to 1847. Mrs. Talmage was a step-daughter of Mayor Talmage. Her mother, who was a daughter of Cornelius Van Brunt, married Mayor Talmage after the death of Mr. Stone, the present Mrs. Talmage's father. The Mayor was married three times—in 1832 to the daughter of United States Senator Jacobs, in 1834 to Cornelius Van Brunt's daughter, and in 1847 to the youngest child of Judge Joralemon.

Five children, two boys and three girls, were born to the parties to the present action. Two daughters, strangely enough, secured divorces from their husbands. They since have married men of high standing in the community.

David M. Talmage in his younger days was a famous beau in Brooklyn. He was a handsome man, and had plenty of money, which he threw about with a lavish hand. His father's house was at one time a centre of social gayety, and David often set the fashions for the swells of the day.

Mr. Hoggat of the Fargo firm of Hoggat, Caruthers & Hildreth is attorney for Mr. Talmage. He said yesterday that he served the summons on Mrs. Talmage at her home Dec. 5 last. He also said that his client had established a residence of ninety days in Dakota, and that he had a deposition to show that Mr. Talmage had tried to effect a reconciliation.

FIRE BLOCKED CABLE CARS.

Travel Stopped in Broadway—Curios Destroyed in Twentieth Street.

Traffic on the Broadway cable road was blocked for half an hour during the rush hours last evening by a fire in East Twentieth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

The line of cars extended as far down town as Eighth Street, and on the down-town track the line of stalled cars extended as far as Thirty-third Street. A scaffold was finally arranged over which the lines of hose were carried, and travel was resumed.

The fire was in the basement of the four-story brick building, 7 and 9 East Twentieth Street, occupied by E. Lindenborn & Co., dealers in auction goods, bronzes, and curios. The fire started in some straw in packing cases in the basement, and was confined to that portion of the building, but much damage was done by smoke to the stock in other parts of the house.

The police place the loss at $5,000, which is covered by insurance. Mr. Lindenborn, however, said that the loss would be at least $25,000, and that it might reach $35,000. He said they had just received a consignment of rare curios, which was destroyed, as it was in the basement.

Washington Bust for a School.

The New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution yesterday presented to Primary School No. 37, Grand and Ludlow Streets, a photogravure bust of George Washington. The presentation was made by Edward Payson Cone and Richard H. Clark. Miss Stephens, the Principal, had prepared a short programme for the school children in connection with the presentation ceremony. This included singing, salutes, and quotations from Washington's addresses. The acceptation address was made by one of the girls of the first grade. Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge, one of the Inspectors, made a short address to the children. Hyman Lichter, one of the scholars, sang "Another Star Added to Old Glory."

The Schnorer Club's Officers.

The Schnorer Club held its annual installation of officers last evening at its clubhouse, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue. There was an informal programme of music and speaking, and refreshments were served. The officers installed were Henry C. Schrader, President; Charles J. Haberstroh, Vice President; John Osborn, Secretary; Adam P. Dienst, Treasurer; Board of Directors—William Ebling, B. C. Murray, and Albert Behning; Financial Committee—F. C. Fisher, Paul G. Decker, and Charles G. Pfluger. At the election of officers the vote for Sergeant-at-Arms resulted in a tie, the two candidates being George Bruning and Henry Heck. Another election has been ordered.

Wood Hearing Still On.

The examination as to the alleged insanity of William G. Wood, now in the Tombs, charged with forgery, was continued before the commission, in the Criminal Court Building, yesterday. Mary D. Spencer, a florist, living at 304 Columbus Avenue, testified to advancing money to Wood and to Miss Mary Kellard on the notes which are alleged to contain the forged signature of Mrs. Wood. She testified that there was $5,700 owing her from Wood on the notes she had cashed. She said she had never noticed anything unusual in the actions of Wood.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

THE CAB DRIVERS' STRIKE.

A Plan to Use Horseless Carriages May End It.

One of the probable outcomes of the strike of the drivers of the New York Cab Company will be that the company will gradually do away with horses and have horseless carriages, propelled by compressed air. An inventor has received a contract to build several such carriages for the company, and they will be ready by the 1st of April.

Isaac Priest, the union driver who, Thursday evening, tried to wrench off the wheel of the cab driven by Wallace Winafield, a new driver for the company, was yesterday held in $500 bail for trial.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon A. M. Sequine, another new driver, was driving a lady up Fifth Avenue, and at Fifty-eighth Street, John Flanagan, a union driver, seized the bridle of his horse and tried to lead it between two wagons. He was arrested and Magistrate Mott fined him $10.

FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS.

Committee to Prepare a Memorial to the Legislature.

The Executive Committee of the association that was organized some time ago to procure a new Hall of Records met yesterday afternoon.

A committee of the Bar Association, one from the Real Estate Exchange, and one from the Board of Trade and Transportation met with it.

E. W. Coggeshall, S. Stanwood Merken, and Sidney Ward were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature. This will be drafted and presented next week.

The bill now before the Legislature, in the hands of George C. Austin, was amended so as to provide in the new Hall of Records rooms for the Corporation Counsel's office. Senator Cantor has consented to take charge of the measure in the Senate.

COMPRESSED AIR CAR MOTORS.

Philadelphia Street Road Men Interested in Experiments Here.

William W. Cook, attorney for the Compressed Air Power Company of New York, filed yesterday with the County Clerk a certificate of the company's capital stock. The document states that one-half of the capital stock of $1,000,000 has been paid in, and is signed by W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia, A. H. Paget, William W. Cook, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, J. H. Hoadley, and F. S. Pearson of New York.

The company was incorporated six months ago. J. H. Hoadley, Treasurer of the American Wheelock Engine Company of Worcester, Mass., is President; Thomas Dolan, the Philadelphia street railway magnate, Vice President, and A. H. Paget, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Secretary and Treasurer. It holds the Hoadley-Knight patents, covering a system of compressed air power for street cars, which is now being tried on cars of the Lenox Avenue line.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company pronounces the experiments on the Lenox Avenue line satisfactory. "The cars have come up to expectations in all respects," said he. "They have been tried in all kinds of weather and under various conditions, and have sustained the tests much better than new methods of mechanical propulsion usually do."

QUIET ABOUT THE TABERNACLE.

Writ of Injunction Against the Baptist Society Returnable Monday.

The neighborhood of the Tabernacle Baptist Church was quiet yesterday for the first time in a week. The Rev. Dr. Potter and his friends were the sole occupants of the rectory, and they passed the day quietly.

Dr. Potter went to see his lawyers, Peck & Field, at 261 Broadway, at 2 o'clock. He was accompanied by several parishioners. There was a long consultation in the inner office of Lawyer Field, after which Dr. Potter went back to his house. "Wait until Monday," said he to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "Then we shall see."

Justice Lawrence's writ of injunction, which restrains the Baptist City Mission people from interfering with Dr. Potter and his friends in the premises at 162 Second Avenue, is returnable at 10:30 o'clock Monday.

The suit of the Tabernacle Church against the Baptist City Mission Society may be reached Monday. Dr. Potter intimates that he has several other lawsuits in preparation, which will be filed soon.

The Baptist City Mission Society is awaiting the result of the injunction case before making any further moves. Lawyer Edward S. Clinch, who is Chairman of the society's Law Committee, will not say what the next proceeding will be to remove Dr. Potter.

CAPT. CONDON HAS RESIGNED.

Charges Against the Fire Department Official Have Been Dismissed.

The charges of dereliction in duty against Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, Building Superintendent in the Fire Department, were dismissed by the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday, and the resignation of Capt. Condon accepted.

An investigation of Capt. Condon's records and reports was begun last May. It was alleged that five contracts, averaging $900 each, had been made without the authorization of the board, and that in several cases work had been begun and nearly finished in repairs to firehouses before requisitions had been submitted to the board.

It was also charged that very few contractors had done carpentry work when repairs were necessary, and Capt. Condon had admitted that he had never asked others for their estimates.

Irregularities in the records were also charged, and it was found that in some contracts the date had been left out, and in others the name of the month simply put in.

Nearly all the work had been done under a rule that allowed contracts for less than $1,000 to be given without advertising for bids. Capt. Condon said that much of the work was emergency work, and could not be delayed till requisitions were sent in to the board.

Pending a regular appointment, Capt. Shaw of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13 will act as Building Superintendent of the Fire Department.

Passengers to and from Europe.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on outgoing steamships are the following:

Cunard Line steamship Aurania, for Queenstown and Liverpool.—Joseph Durkin, Henry Jacobs, W. E. Lochead, George Lane, W. C. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watson, J. H. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wright and the Misses Wright.

North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples.—The Marquis and Marquise de Casa Argudin, Charles E. Ball, George H. Cox, the Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, F. B. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, J. Wells King, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden A. Kirkland, Alfred S. Kinsey, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Longfellow, Charles Martin, Charles Rogers, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands, Frank Charles Stevens, the Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, Dr. John J. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, E. E. Torrey, Mrs. George H. Watrous, Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Withington, the Misses Withington, Prof. and Mrs. James A. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Woodruff, James M. Waters, Horace F. Weeks, and F. A. Watson.

Among the passengers on the American Line steamship Paris, due at her dock this morning, are Mrs. Belbin, M. C. Egsdale, Arthur Luria, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Murphey, Louis N. Parker, Peter Rasch, and Mrs. J. Walter.

INFERIOR LOCAL COURTS

HOW THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER DEALS WITH THEM.

Many Changes in the Present Civil and Criminal Courts in the Greater New York Territory—Lawyers Only to be Appointed to the Bench in Certain Courts.

The chapter of the proposed Greater New York charter on the inferior local courts was given out yesterday. It continues the City Court as it is now with jurisdiction in the territory of the present City of New York. The Justices courts and the office of Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn and Long Island City are abolished. The judicial district courts of this city and the Justices courts of the First, Second, and Third Districts of Brooklyn are continued and consolidated under the name of the "Municipal Court of the City of New York." This will not be a court of record nor have equity jurisdiction. The Civil Justices in this city and the Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn in office Jan. 1, 1898, are to serve their terms and are to be called Justices of the Municipal Court of the City of New York. When the term of any Justice now in office expires with a year in which there is no municipal election, the Mayor is to appoint his successor for one year. To increase the number of Justices of the Municipal Court the Mayor of the Greater New York is to appoint four additional Justices, two of whom shall be residents of the Fourth and Fifth Districts of the Borough of Brooklyn, one a resident of Queens, and one a resident of Richmond. No one is to be eligible to the office unless he has been a lawyer in this State for five years.

The term of office is to be ten years. The term of a Civil Justice in this city is now six years. The salary of the Justices in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn is to be $6,000 per year. The Justices in Queens and Richmond will get $4,000. There are to be two districts for the election of Justices in the Borough of the Bronx, eleven in the Borough of Manhattan, five in the Borough of Brooklyn, and one each in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond. Appeals go to the Supreme Court. The clerks and assistant clerks are to receive $3,000 per year each, except in Queens and Richmond, where they will receive $2,000 each. The Board of Justices are to adopt rules for the government of the court. The courts as now constituted continue until Feb. 1, 1898.

As to the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction, the proposed City of New York is divided into two divisions. The first division embraces the Boroughs of the Bronx and Manhattan, and the second the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. The present Court of Special Sessions and City Magistrates in this city are continued, and is to be known as "the Court of Special Sessions and the Board of City Magistrates of the First Division of the City of New York." The Police Justices in the Second Division and the Court of Special Sessions of Brooklyn will cease to exist on Feb. 1, 1898. The present Police Justices continue as City Magistrates. There are to be eight City Magistrates in the Second Division. The Mayor will, before Jan. 20, 1898, appoint one City Magistrate, who is to be a resident of Queens, and one who is to be a resident of Richmond. Their terms will not exp

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS, } Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

Union Pacific Railway Co.
5% Collateral Trust Bonds.

COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1896,
Of above-named bonds, will be paid on and after
MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1897,
AT THE OFFICE OF
The New England Trust Company,
85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1897.
To the Holders of
Kings County Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds,
AND
Fulton Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds.

At the request of holders of a large amount of the above Bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests.

Bondholders will please send to any member of the Committee their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings, and they will be duly advised of any action that may be taken looking to their protection.

AUGUST BELMONT, 23 Nassau St.
WM. A. READ, 16 Nassau St.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, 65 Cedar St.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four 44-100 dollars ($59,854.44). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York at New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market still narrow. No significant features. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

At times yesterday there was really something like vim in the movement of the stock market, but this was only temporary. For the most part—taken as a whole—the market was dull and uninteresting. Barely 150,000 shares of stock were dealt in all day.

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Nearly a third of what was done was in Sugar Trust. On Thursday that stock's total transactions reached 9,000 shares. On Friday over 44,000. Nice, natural market, that.

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It has been over and over again pointed out here that traders in that dynamite quarter are only misleading themselves if they imagine they are anything else than just mere, simple gamblers. It would be just as dignified to devote themselves to three-card monte.

***

At the opening of yesterday's market Sugar Trust was buoyant. A short interest had been accumulated. Cheerful rumors went the rounds. The Arbuckles, for instance, were finally prepared to surrender—the trade war was over. On stuff like this the quotations rose from under 111 up toward 113. Then, suddenly, a new twist from the manipulators, and down fell the price again, to about 111 once more—the Arbuckles no longer surrendering, the trade fight still under way.

Even up in Mott Street such a game would be tabooed.

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The facts about the row between the Sugar Trust and the Messrs. Arbuckle are hard to get. A good many people profess to know all about it, but no two seem to know it alike. Insiders have suddenly become mum. A recent disposition to use epithets and call names has softened down. Some new influences may be at work.

There may be reason for a suspicion that a settlement is possible—or, even, that such a settlement is close at hand.

When millionaire interests clash they have a habit of sinking little things like personal likes and dislikes, and reaching business conclusions in business ways.

A sudden settlement of this whole fight need not surprise anybody.

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Next to Sugar Trust in yesterday's market most interest centred in the conspicuous Granger railroad stocks. About 30,000 shares of Burlington and St. Paul were traded in, and the net change for the day was only a quarter of a point in the latter and not even a fraction in Burlington. This sort of thing cannot keep on indefinitely. Stocks dealt in on such a scale (relatively important in the present market) must sooner or later make some substantial movement one way or the other.

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Professional bear speculators are heavily short of these stocks. If they act for themselves, and have put out contracts which must be covered by purchases, the chances are that buoyancy in quotations will soon come. But should it happen that a considerable volume of these stocks sold openly by bear speculators really represent liquidation of long stocks, being sold through bear brokers only as a safety disguise, the sequel may be a disappointing surprise for the Street. Meanwhile only a knowledge of what may be the facts involved in this unsolved puzzle can warrant outsiders touching either of the stocks. The one sure thing is that both St. Paul and Burlington are, and for some time past have been, under pressure of aggressive manipulation.

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Eventually improved conditions must exert influences superior to any manipulation. That improved conditions are certain admits of no doubt. Only temporary factors are the sensations and shivers which now chill the stock market.

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Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $6,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110¾@111, and $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120⅜.

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In State securities, $8,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, sold at 61¼@61⅜.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1⅜	Long Island	1
Am. Sug. Refs.	¾	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	¾	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	2¾
Am. Tobacco	½	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	3
Am. Tob. pf.	1	St. L. & San F.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Can. Pacific	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2
Erie 1st pf.	½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅝	Manhattan	1⅛
Ch. Northwest	¾	Nat. Lead	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½
Louis. & Nash.	2	Union Pacific	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent, or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	2	P., S. & L. E. 1st	1¾
Ohio South. gen., 1 r.	1	Rock Is. deb. 5s	1

BONDS DECLINED.

St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 1

Special Market Features.

Interesting details affecting conspicuous shares fluctuating yesterday were:

Delaware and Hudson—The scare over, what will happen now must be on calculations, not on sensations.

Long Island—The announcement of a rescue syndicate has changed the professional speculative attitude of the Street. Under management devoted to the interests of the road alone, the Long Island Company is sure of profits.

Louisville and Nashville—Bull points on the stock are widespread. From excellent sources comes news of increasing business, both present and prospective. Earnings are said to have already improved. Not only is the iron traffic increasing, but miscellaneous freight is picking up in volume.

Manhattan—New developments hinted at. Insiders charge that political schemes are involved in recent litigation aimed at the company.

Missouri Pacific—Mr. Russell Sage is even cheery enough to predict resumption of dividends, "if present prospects do not change greatly."

National Starch—A trade in 200 shares lifted the quotation over 2 full points. No news. Quotations for such stocks are never much else than nominal.

Oregon Navigation Preferred—A suggestion comes from insiders of encouraging developments.

Rock Island—Southwestern traffic improves.

Tobacco Trust—Strength in preferred stock attributable to a St. Louis telegram predicting settlement of tobacco war. Yarn probably false. The common stock has refused to respond to such reports.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $98,821,292; balances, $5,326,422; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,006,357.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3@3¼ per cent. for both shotr and three months' bills, closing at 3¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—Par @5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—Par @ 25c premium.

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The banks are all doing a great deal of complaining about existing money market conditions. They point to the low rates and the small demand, and talk despondently about small profits. Said one bank officer yesterday:

"So far we have been keeping away from the call market as much as possible, and we have loaned no money under 2 per cent. But our time loans are decreasing, and we are losing profits by letting money pile up on us. Other banks are experiencing the same thing, and I am very much afraid that the call market is going to receive more attention, and consequently lower rates before many more days."

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A Boston authority sums up money market conditions at that centre as follows:

Opinions regarding the money market are somewhat more at variance. Some of the leading bank officials profess to see a slightly hardening tendency, although there are others who claim that there is little, if any, change for the better, and that the supply is still heavily in excess of the demand.

One reason that might naturally make for a temporary increased activity at least is the fact that the American Sugar Refining Company has recently called loans which have been outstanding for a year and more. During the Venezuelan panic these loans were undisturbed, and the rate was not advanced over 6 per cent.

Report has it that these loans called aggregate about $2,500,000, or about 50 per cent. of the amount outstanding in this city. This money, it is said, has gone to New York, presumably to pay for the stock of the Woolson Spice Company.

On the other hand, the disbursement in New York of about $100,000,000 in interest and dividends, and the fact that a considerable amount of Boston paper has been placed in New York recently, tend to prevent any serious inroads on the supply.

One prominent trust company that generally asks fairly high rates has been a large buyer of mercantile paper at 4 per cent. We hear of National banks asking for the lists of note brokers and of concerns with whom they have had no dealing for a long time.

One prominent banker says he has had money offered him on call at 2 per cent. Another banker says he found money closer, with some of the larger institutions asking 3 per cent.

There is no question but that quite a number of the largest National banks are fairly well loaned up. Money has drifted in the hands of the smaller banks, and how long it will remain where it is is a matter of conjecture.

The idea seems to prevail that no great demand for money will develop for thirty or sixty days, although a slightly better feeling is noted in both trade and speculative circles.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ½, to 97. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅜, to 95; St. Paul, ⅝, to 76½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 50½; Erie, ¼, to 15¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 57⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝. Erie first preferred sold at 35, Reading at 13⅞. British Consols declined ⅛, to 111 9-16, for money, and were unchanged at 111⅞, for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 55c, and exchange on London at 25f 23c.

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London dispatches continue to report purchases of American stocks and bonds for investment account. Speculation in Americans abroad is practically nil; it is the investment buying that keeps quotations firm. Arbitrage transactions are very small.

The investment purchases are encouraging, particularly when it is considered that the Bank of England keeps its discount rate up to 4 per cent. With all indications pointing to easier money markets abroad, there are prospects of a speedy revival in speculation in London. If the American issues share in this (and there is no reason why they should not) the attitude of British investors shows on which side the speculative contingent will be ranged.

THE B. AND O. CHARGES.

Railroad circles have of late been agitated by rumors of war against the Baltimore and Ohio Road on charges of rate cutting. There has been a great deal of talk regarding the matter, and it has been freely declared that the new management of the Baltimore and Ohio is ignoring established rate schedules in its efforts to get increased soft-coal tonnage.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has notified the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio that it proposes to protect its business, which is taken to mean that the Pennsylvania Company will lead the opposition and make war upon its competitor, charged with surreptitious rate cutting right and left to make inroads upon the business of the Pennsylvania and other roads.

Railway men consider Pennsylvania's action very significant

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The Baltimore and Ohio people claim they are not disturbed by the charges. They deny that they are cutting rates or doing anything irregular. Their increased business, they say, is due entirely to their own activity and progressiveness.

Mr. Oscar G. Murray, one of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES representative in discussing the matter:

"We are not cutting rates on our soft-coal business. We could not afford to do so. We are now running the road to increase earnings, not to decrease them, while, if the rumors about us are to be believed, we are carrying bituminous coal at a loss in order to show an increased tonnage.

"These charges are all false. We are getting more business than the road has had for years, but we are not getting it through any irregularity. The present management of the Baltimore and Ohio Road is more active in its quest for business than the old management was. Not only have we been doing more canvassing, but we have been increasing our facilities. We have taken up business sections that have heretofore been neglected, and we have developed business there. As a result we are carrying more coal and more freight generally.

"Naturally, this is taking business from our competitors. Finding themselves hurt, they are crying out against us. They claim that we are taking soft coal at rates below those agreed on between us. That is all untrue. We have adopted agressive tactics in getting business, but we are doing nothing that is not square and above board.

"We intend to keep on getting business and adding to the receipts and profits of the Baltimore and Ohio Road in precisely the same manner as we have been doing—reaching out continually and working hard."

SOME BOSTON BLUENESS.

Over in Boston there evidently is deep disappointment over the way in which Wall Street points on Whisky Trust stock do not pan out. American Spirits—the new Whisky Trust name—was bought by New England speculators a couple of months ago on a sure rise that was to come right away, but which has not yet arrived.

Some notion of how the Boston "investors" feel may be gleaned from the following feeling recitation by the Boston News Bureau:

All efforts made by the American Spirits Company to form a trade agreement with the outside distillers have failed, and there are no prospects at the present time that an agreement can be made.

The American Spirits Company has, however, an agreement with the American Distributing Company, made at a time when it anticipated an agreement with the other outsiders, and it finds this agreement rather a burden. The gist of the agreement is that the Distributing Company will buy all its spirits in excess of the product of the Indiana Distilling Company's plant, at Terre Haute, owned by the Distributing Company, from the Spirits Company, and be allowed 1 cent a gallon for distribution.

Trade has, however, been very dull since the agreement was made a couple of months ago, and the Indiana house, which is running full capacity at 5,500 bushels per day, has been able to nearly supply the Eastern trade controlled by the Distributing Company, hence the American Spirits Company is not very well satisfied with its agreement, for it is kept out of the Eastern market, except to a very small extent, and yet the Distributing Company is selling its goods at the expense of the American Spirits Company.

Spirits are selling at $1.18, free on board, in the West, and alcohol at $1.17, at which price it is claimed that there is no profit in the business, and owing to the large number of outside distilleries there is no prospect of prices changing.

The independent distillers feel that in comparison with the American Spirits Company, with its large expenses, they are in position to fight the Spirits Company with good prospects of success.

AN OLD FAMILIAR FRIEND.

"It is now stated," says The Chicago Evening Post, "that the Ogden Gas Company has signed contracts for a West Side plant, and that in the near future the great territory west of the river will be invaded by the mysterious North Side concern. In this connection the statement is semi-officially made that the number of customers who are now using Ogden gas, or who have contracted for its use, aggregate over 10,000, and that they are increasing at the rate of 50 to 100 per day. Recent public statements, said to have emanated from the Gas Trust officials, to the effect that the Ogden was a small concern and of no consequence, are given as the reason for the hostile move on the part of the new company. Such statements repeated and magnified in repetition have reached the London interest in this concern, and evoked a hint that the proper response should be an active campaign for the possession of the most populous district now using the Chicago Gas Trust product."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade, to-day will say:

The year 1897 begins with one clear advantage; the past year has swept out of the way a great number of unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business. Of the 15,286 commercial and banking failures in 1896, with liabilities of $276,815,749, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years, or the violence of speculative storms in 1895 or the first half of 1896, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado last Fall. Banking failures amounting to $50,718,915 during the year averaged $256,156 each, and were 145 per cent. larger than in 1895.

Commercial failures amounted to $226,096,834, a little over $1,000,000 having been added by the last day of the year, but the average of liabilities, $14,992, was smaller than in some years of great prosperity. The failures of brokerage and "other" commercial concerns averaged $58,418 each, increasing 183 per cent. over 1895, while manufacturing failures averaged $28,808 each, and increased 34 per cent., and trading failures increased not 18 per cent. and averaged only $9,606 each. Over four-fifths of the increase in manufacturing and trading failures was in lumber manufacturing, 170 per cent.; dry goods, 50; woolen manufacturing, 161; clothing trade, 20; shoe trade, 87; leather and shoe manufacturers, 167; grocery trade, 33; machinery, 70; milling, 117; furniture, 90, and printing, 97 per cent. In ten other branches the increase was moderate in amount, and in five, with the unclassified manufacturing and trading failures, the liabilities were smaller than in 1895.

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say:

While banking failures have not ceased at the West, apprehension about them has almost wholly subsided, and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to disregard of law and of banking sense at periods somewhat distant. It is felt at the West that all business will be the sounder after its purging, and the return of money to New York has exceeded shipments to the interior by $2,000,000 for the week. Heavy disbursements by the Treasury and by great corporations make money abundant, and banks and savings banks are seeking good paper, taking some formerly sold at Chicago. Foreign exchange has risen a little, as large bills are about to mature. Merchandise exports were 11 per cent. over last year, while imports were 27 per cent. less than for the same week.

Enormous purchases of billets came with a rush, most of the large concerns contracting for all they required for months, and even a year, to come, and some of the largest contracts are said to have been at $15, or even less, but there is as yet no better demand for structural work, bars are weak, nails have declined to $1.40 for wire and $1.30 for cut, and little is doing in rails, as possible buyers think $25 is too high, with billets at $15 per ton. Nevertheless a great trade is expected when relative prices become settled.

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With the exception of reports from a dozen South Atlantic coast and Gulf State cities, jobbers in nearly all distributing centres say business is dull and without new features. Demand has improved at Chicago and St. Louis for hats, hardware, shoes, and dry goods, but trade in those lines is fair only. Colder weather has stimulated purchases of clothing at some points. Little general recovery from holiday dullness is reported as yet. At most centres salesmen are just starting out. Collections are reported unsatisfactory, but in many instances merchants express themselves as hopeful of a good Spring business.

The price movement has had little significance, advances having been shown in hides, which have become relatively scarce, turpentine, coffee, wheat, oats, and rye. Firm and practically unchanged quotations have been recorded for wheat flour, pork, sugar, cotton, print cloths, and petroleum, and reactions are reported in quotations for Southern pig iron, lard, and corn.

There is no change in the wool market, manufacturers declining to buy until they receive orders for goods. More strength has been shown by boots and shoes since the first of the week. Iron and steel have been disappointing, as consumers, evidently anticipate a further reduction in prices and refuse to place orders. The week has been marked by exceptionally heavy orders of Southern pig iron for export. Cotton goods remain as depressed and the market is as unsatisfactory as heretofore, with lower prices expected.

Total stock of available wheat, both coasts, United States and Canada, Jan. 1, are the smallest for any like date for five years, and supplies of wheat afloat for and in Europe on the 1st instant, are similarly smallest (except for Jan. 1, 1895,) for five years. The past six months of the cereal year show a net increase of wheat stocks, United States and Canada, of less than 15,000,000 bushels, the smallest like increase since these records have been compiled, only one-third of the total net decrease in this country and Canada during the first six months of 1896. Earlier wheat crop reports by Northwestern interests that the export surplus of American wheat would be exhausted by Jan. 1, 1897, for the cereal year ending Jan. 30, 1897, are met by the recent announcement that the export surplus, including reserves for July 1 next, amount to 100,000,000 bushels, and that wheat continues to go abroad weekly in spite of the calculations and estimates that we have no more to spare.

Railroad earnings are making better comparisons than for some time past. The earnings of 60 railroads for December, 1896, aggregate $29,798,963, a decrease of only 1 per cent. from the like total in December, 1895. The falling off in November, from a year before, was 10 per cent., and in October was 4 per cent. The outlook favors still better comparisons for January.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 3,108,688 bushels, as compared with 2,707,000 bushels last week, 3,471,000 bushels in the first week of January, 1896; 2,587,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1895; 2,400,000 bushels in the like period of 1894, and, as contrasted with 3,308,000 bushels in the like period of 1893. Total exports of Indian corn this week, amounting to 4,819,261 bushels, constitute the largest week's aggregate shipments reported. Last week the total was 2,742,000 bushels, and in the week one year ago it was 2,626,000 bushels. In the first week of January, 1895, the aggregate was 1,067,000 bushels, and in the like week of 1894 it was 1,570,000 bushels, while in the corresponding week in 1893 the total was 824,000 bushels.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

The usual halt in the iron trade at this season has been more pronounced than common this year, and business for the week has been very quiet indeed. There are some indications of improvement, but the trade is in a very uncertain condition. One thing is most probable: if there is not an improvement in demand soon there will be a general pressure to sell, which will make bad work with prices, and render the restoration and maintenance of the various pools a very difficult matter.

It is reported that the lease of the Rockefeller mines on the Mesabi Range to the Carnegie Company provides for a fixed rate of $1.05 per ton of ore mined to cover royalty and railroad freight from the mines to Duluth. That is, the ore on dock at Duluth will cost $1.05 plus the cost of mining. The Carnegie Company is to sell no ore to outside parties.

Discussion over rail prices still continues, and a very general opinion is expressed that a mistake has been made in not putting prices at $22 or $23, instead of $25. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed orders for 40,000 tons of rails, distributed among the mills along its line.

Stock taking and settlement of accounts always make the opening week of the year a quiet one, and the present has been no exception to the rule. People are getting ready to do business, but they are not doing it yet. In the structural market, which is usually the most active one here, there is rather a discouraged feeling; the bad success of the Syndicate Building and two or three others has given rise to an impression that the putting up of big buildings has been overdone, which is probably true. The new street railroad work promised has not yet taken shape. Altogether, business is very quiet indeed.

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The advent of the new year is not the happy event for the hard-coal interests that it might and should be, for 1897 at this time does not give much promise of good trade. The year opens with conditions but slightly changed from those of December, with the little change that can be noted on the side of a decline instead of an improvement. Sales are reported very slow indeed, with slight chances of their picking up. The figures for December's tonnage are not yet announced, but it is said they will not exceed the estimated output of 3,500,000 tons. This is quite probable, as a large number of mines were idle about ten days of the holiday season. For January the basis upon which the mines are working, it is said, is for an output of 3,000,000 tons, which, from all indications, is quite enough to satisfy the market conditions that exist or that are likely to arise. Prices have, of course, not improved any more than the sales have shown an increase, and it is not at all a difficult matter to buy coal at figures below the July circular. These are: $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove.

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The Atlantic seaboard soft-coal trade at the present time is very dull. There seem to be not only few orders in the hands of the producers but also few coming forward from consumers. The feeling is that the stocks on hand, though not large, are sufficient for the consumers for a few weeks, as most of them have been putting in more or less coal preparatory to the severer Winter weather, which will be all they need to supply their present wants. Outside of this there are always some contracts going on, and these, with the small transient trade from dealers, make up the most of the market.

WALL STREET TALK.

The fight that promises to develop between the Baltimore and Ohio and the soft-coal roads looks very like the war which made Reading conspicuous in the early days of its receivership. That was a long fight and a bitter one.

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Still another day of activity in Delaware and Hudson, without a single transaction in Lackawanna and Western.

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Most of the room traders show a sudden disposition to flop over to the bull side of the market. They have been persistent bears a long time without profit.

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Boston and Philadelphia sentiment is bullish. Chicago is still on the bear tack.

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One lesson suggested by the Long Island incident has to do with the effects of competition from trolley lines in passenger traffic. The Long Island case is far from being exceptional.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65⅛. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50½@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 550,094.11 ounces of silver bullion, against which 550 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 540 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

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On the Stock Exchange 1,200 shares of Horn Silver sold at $1.40, and 1,000 Phoenix at .05. On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Brunswick sold at .18@.19; 1,200 Creede and Cripple Creek, .07; 500 Creede and Creek Consolidated, .13; 100 Horn Silver, $1.45; 500 Iron Silver, .32; 300 Mount Rosa, .14, and 200 Sierra Nevada, .47.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Mech's & Traders'..	130
Am. Exchange	171	Mechanics'	180
Broadway	230	Mercantile	170
Butch's & Drovers'	125	Merchants'	132
Central National	125	Merchants' Exch'ge.	110
Chatham	205	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	150
City	500	National Union	105
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	310
Columbia	175	New York	230
Commerce	200	New York County	650
Corn Exchange	280	Ninth National	108
East River	125	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
Fifth Avenue	2800	Pacific	170
First National	3500	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	104
Fourth National	175	Republic	140
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	168
German American	108	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	310	State of New York	108
Imp't's & Traders'	525	Third National	100
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	93
Leather Manuf't'rs'	170	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	205	Western National	114
Market & Fulton	215		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Belcher	.53	.54
Best & Belcher	.55	.55
Challar	.77	.76
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.05
Crown Point	.26	.28
Gould & Curry	.28	.28
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.00
Mexican	.45	.45
Ophir	.98	1.00
Potosi	.55	.54
Savage	.26	.28
Sierra Nevada	.48	.47
Union Consolidated	.44	.44
Utah	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.39	.40
Standard	1.41½	1.40

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 8.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.90	.92
Argentum	.42½	.42½
Blue Bell	.06	.06½
Consolidated	.12½	.12½
Grouse	.08½	.08½
Elkton	1.26	1.26
Gibson	.60	.60
Golden Fleece	.93	.95
Isabella	.46¾	.46¾
Jefferson	.14½	.14½
Pharmacist	.14¼	.14¼
Portland	1.34	1.32
Rosa	.12¾	.13
Union	.31	.30½
Work	.08½	.08

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Twelfth Ward Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Jan. 15.

—Farson, Leach & Co. announce that they offer to investors a selection of high-grade securities advertised in another column.

—August Belmont, William A. Read, and Walter G. Oakman inform holders of Kings County Elevated Railroad Company first mortgage bonds and Fulton Elevated Railroad Company first mortgage bonds that, at the request of holders of a large amount of these bonds, they have consented to act as a committee for the protection of their interest. Bondholders are requested to send to any member of the committee their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings, in order to be duly advised of any action that may be taken looking to their protection.

—The Reorganization Committee for the first mortgage bondholders of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company announces that, being informed that application is about to be made to the court for the issuance of receivers' certificates to take precedence of said mortgage, it is necessary that bondholders who have not already deposited their bonds with the Central Trust Company under the agreement should do so at once, in case they desire to have their interests protected, which the committee is confident of doing, provided they are strengthened by the deposit of additional bonds. The time for depositing is limited to Jan. 20, after which date no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be fixed by the committee.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1897.
TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Ohio Southern Railroad Company.

We are informed that application is about to be made to the Court for the issuance of Receivers' Certificates, to take precedence of your mortgage.

In the opinion of your Committee, it is absolutely necessary that bondholders who have not already deposited their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, under the agreement, shall do so at once, in case they desire to have their interests protected.

The Committee is confident of its ability to protect the bondholders' interests, provided their hands are strengthened by the deposit of additional bonds, and they urgently advise prompt action on the part of bondholders who have not already deposited. Foreclosure proceedings under the mortgage will be commenced, in event of non-payment of the coupon in default, at the earliest possible moment.

The time for deposit of bonds is limited to January 20th, after which no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be fixed later by the Committee.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
THOMAS DENNY, } Committee.

January Investments.
State of Ohio, 4 1-2s.
County of Kings, N. Y., 4s.
County of Queens, N. Y., 4s.
City of New Haven, Conn., 4s.
City of Somerville, Mass., 4s.
City of Newark, N. J., 7s.
City of Paterson, N. J., 4 1-2s.
City of Milwaukee, Wis., 5s.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
2 WALL ST., N. Y.
Our list mailed upon application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of executors of Catharine H. Carpenter, deceased,
60 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
8 shs. Lenox Building Loan Co., New York.
10 shs. Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., pfd.
35 shs. New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
13 shs. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Guar.
40 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
20 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
40 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
By order of executors.
$10,000 Kansas City & Omaha R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Certfs.)
$243.75 Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. 1st Mtge. Scrip.
$750 Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Income Mtge. Scrip.
$10,000 Col., Shawnee & Hocking R. R. Gen. Mtge. Bds., 1946.
For account of whom it may concern.
150 shs. Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport, Conn., (Hvpd.)
10 shs. Standard National Bank.
2 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
83 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
600 shs. Phoenix Mining Co. of Arizona.
$4,000 Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$1,000 Coshocton & Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
100 shs. Texas Pacific Land Trust.
120 shs. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. N. Y.
$250 Dakota Investment Co. 6½ p. c. Deb. Bd., Series "C." 1899.
20 shs. Old Corner Wall Paper Co., Springfield, Mass., (Hvpd.)
300 shs. Quicksilver Mining Co., pfd.
12 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
$5,000 Newburgh Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$7,500 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1904.
$10,000 Etna Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1945, August, 1896, Coups. on, (Hvpd.)
58 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
1 AND 3 THIRD AV., (Opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
87TH DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1896.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 8, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12½	14	100	American Cotton Oil..	13	13	13	13	−1⅝
55	56	27	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	55	55⅜	55	55⅜	.....
110	111	10	American Express.....	110	110	110	110	.....
13	13⅛	4,580	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅞	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
20	20¾	335	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+1⅜
111¼	111⅝	44,220	American Sugar Refs.	110⅜	112½	110¾	111⅝	+ ¾
101	101¼	358	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	101	101¾	101	101¼	+ ¾
78	78¼	1,650	American Tobacco.....	77½	78½	77½	78¼	+ ½
103½	104½	300	American Tobacco pf..	104	104	104	104	+1
9	10½	50	Ann Arbor.....	9	9	9	9	.....
14¼	14⅜	410	At., T. & S.F. all in.pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
23¾	24	1,130	At. T. & S. F. pf.....	24	24⅛	23¾	24	− ⅛
⅞	⅞	60	Atlantic & Pacific.....	⅞	⅞	¼	⅞	.....
17⅛	17⅜	590	Baltimore & Ohio.....	18	18	17½	17½	+ ½
11¾	12⅛	1,140	Bay State Gas.....	12	12⅛	11¾	11¾	.....
45	47	10	Canada Southern.....	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	.....
55¾	56	100	Canadian Pacific.....	56	56	56	56	+2
17½	17¾	1,879	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	− ¼
71¾	71⅞	15,275	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	71⅜	72⅜	71⅜	71⅞	.....
95	101	3	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	95	95	95	95	.....
75	75¼	2,825	Chicago Gas.....	75¼	75⅝	75	75	− ⅛
74⅜	74½	14,210	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	74⅜	74⅞	74⅜	74½	− ¼
130	131¾	177	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	131	131	131	131	.....
102⅜	103	595	Chi. & Northwestern.	103¼	103¼	102½	102⅜	− ¾
67¼	67⅜	2,050	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67½	67¾	67	67¼	.....
27¼	28½	510	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	27	28	27	28	+1
2	..	235	Col. C. & I., Dev., pf.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....
17	18	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
141¾	143	945	Consolidated Gas Co..	142	142	140½	141	.....
111¼	111½	3,828	Delaware & Hudson..	111	112⅛	111	111⅜	− ⅞
...	...	25	Denver & R. G.....	11½	11½	11¼	11½	.....
33¼	34½	114	Erie 1st pf.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
39	45	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.....	40½	40½	40½	40½	+1
33⅝	33⅞	1,395	General Electric.....	34	34	33¾	33¾	− ¼
92	93½	116	Illinois Central.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	− ¼
37⅝	38	210	Illinois Steel Co.....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	− ¼
151	153	10	Lake Shore.....	153⅛	153½	153⅛	153⅛	.....
53	56	180	Long Island.....	55	55	55	55	+1
49¼	49¼	4,863	Louisville & Nashville.	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49½	− ½
87⅞	88¼	3,396	Manhattan Con.....	88¾	88¾	87⅝	87⅝	−1⅛
110	111	250	Metropplitan Traction	110	110½	110	110½	.....
1½	1⅞	500	Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ½
13½	14	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
29¾	30	2,095	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	.....
21	21¼	1,734	Missouri Pacific.....	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
164	167½	2	Morris & Essex.....	164	164	164	164	.....
23	23¼	200	National Lead Co.....	23¼	23¼	23	23	− ⅝
85½	88½	5	National Lead Co. pf..	88	88	88	88	.....
55	65	200	National Starch 1st pf.	62	62	59	59	+2¾
...	...	5	N. J. & N. Y. Tel.....	124	124	124	124	.....
100¼	101	400	New Jersey Central...	100	100	99⅝	100	.....
93	94	4	New York Central.....	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
17⅞	17⅞½	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	17¾	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	.....
119½	...	17	N. Y., Lack. & West.	120	120	120	120	.....
9	10	55	N. Y., Sus. & West..	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	.....
13½	14	300	Northern Pacific.....	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
33⅛	33⅜	392	Northern Pacific pf....	33½	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	250	Ontario & Western....	15	15	15	15	.....
38	39	371	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	+3
24¼	24½	10	Pacific Mail.....	24	24	24	24	.....
2	2½	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2½	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
26¾	27	6,698	P. & R., all in. pd....	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅛
5¼	5¾	1,115	St. L. & San Fran.....	5	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
12½	13½	120	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
10	10½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
112	116	51	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	115½	115½	115	115	.....
48¼	48¾	530	St. Paul & Omaha.....	49	49	48½	48½	− ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	333	Standard R. & T.....	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	+ ¼
13½	14½	10	Southern Pacific.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
9½	9⅝	390	Southern Railway.....	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	.....
26¾	27	1,817	Southern Railway pf..	26¾	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
27⅜	27¼	5,455	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	26¾	27⅜	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
9	9¼	300	Texas Pacific.....	9¼	9⅜	9	9¼	− ⅛
9	9¼	6,540	Union Pacific.....	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	9	− ⅛
59	59⅜	2,570	U. S. Leather pf.....	59	59¼	58½	59	.....
6½	6¾	1,000	Wabash	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	990	Wabash pf.....	15¾	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	− ¼
97	100	35	Wells-Fargo Express.	97½	99	97½	99	.....
84¼	84½	1,367	Western Union Tel....	84½	84¼	84	84¼	− ⅛
6	6¼	3,795	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	6⅜	6⅜	6	6	− ⅛
24½	30¼	205	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	28	28	26¾	26¾	−2
Sales.....		148,529						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 10,000..... 72½
Am Spirits M Co 6s 1,000..... 74⅞
5,000..... 75
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000..... 74¾
At, T & S F gen 4s 5,000..... 79⅞
500..... 80
20,000..... 80
5,000..... 79⅞
500..... 80
5,000..... 79⅞
Adjustment 4s 10,000..... 44⅞
13,000..... 44¼
5,000..... 44⅞
10,000..... 44¼
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 1,000..... 92
9,000..... 92½
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersb'g Branch 2,000..... 111¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 1,000..... 117
Brooklyn City 1st 5,000..... 113
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 14,000..... 106¼
2,000..... 106
Canada So 1st gtd 4,000c..... 108½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 18,000..... 73⅞
10,000..... 73¾
6,000..... 73⅞
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000..... 108¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 2,000..... 100¼
Chi, B & Q 5s S F 2,000..... 107
Chi & N P 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000..... 41⅞
15,000..... 41⅜
5,000..... 41½
22,000..... 41¾
6,000..... 41½
4,000..... 41⅝
10,000..... 41¾
1,000..... 41⅞
Chi & N W cons 7s 10,000..... 140¾
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 2,000..... 94
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 5,000..... 102
8,000..... 102⅛
6,000..... 102
13,000..... 101⅞
20,000..... 102
3,000..... 101⅞
Chi & W Ind G M 4,000..... 116½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 9,000..... 92¼
Col, H V & Tol 5s 5,000..... 88½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 1,000..... 88½
De Bardeleben C & I 6s 5,000..... 81½
Detroit Gas Co 5s 8,000..... 77½
17,000..... 77¼
3,000..... 77¾
2,000..... 78
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 3,000..... 107½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 3,000..... 110
5,000..... 110½
Erie 4s prior bonds 3,000..... 93¾
Erie 1st con 7s 2,000..... 139½
1,000s10F..... 139½
Ft W & D C 1st 10,000..... 53
Ft W & Rio G 1st 6,000..... 46½
Total sales..... $1,475,500

Erie gen lien 3-4s 11,000..... 63
2,000..... 63¼
Ind., Dec & West 1st 1,000..... 99
Int & Gt Nor 1st 10,000..... 117¾
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 7,000..... 96½
Lehigh Valley Term 5s 10,000..... 111
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 6,000..... 116¾
Louis & Nash, N O & Mob 1st 5,000..... 116½
5,000..... 116¼
5,000..... 116⅜
5,000..... 116¾
S & N Ala gtd 5s 5,000..... 92½
10,000..... 92⅞
11,000..... 92½
Manhattan Ry con 4s 3,000..... 94¾
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000..... 71½
Mil, L S & W 1st 3,000..... 131½
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s 1,000..... 106½
Chi & Pac Wn 5s 11,000..... 112¼
1,000..... 112⅜
Southwest Div 1,000..... 115¼
4,000..... 115½
South Minn Div 1,000..... 115½
M & St Paul 7 3-10 10,000..... 129½
Minn & St L con 5s 8,000..... 100½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000..... 82½
2,000..... 82¾
1,000..... 83
Mo, K & T 2d 7,000..... 61¼
3,000..... 61⅜
12,000..... 61¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s 5,000..... 74
6,000..... 75
1,000..... 76
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 11,000..... 67
5,000..... 66¾
5,000..... 67
N Y, B & M Bch 1st con 5s 3,000..... 102½
N Y Cent 1st coup 5,000..... 117¼
4,000..... 118
N Y, C & St L 4s 19,000..... 104⅛
N Y & Harl 1st reg 30,000..... 111¾
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 4,000..... 80½
N Y, O & W con 5s 10,000..... 108¾
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s 1,000..... 102
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 66,000..... 85¾
5,000..... 85¾
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued 18,000..... 52⅛
14,000..... 52
Nor Pac 1st reg 10,000s3..... 113¾
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented 1,000..... 78
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented 40,000..... 55
Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co certfs 5,000..... 14
5,000..... 14½
5,000..... 15
Oregon R & N 4s 31,000..... 80⅞
26,000..... 81

Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs 1,000..... 112½
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs 5,000..... 64¾
People's G & C of Chic 1st cons 6s 5,000..... 100
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 5,000..... 46¾
35,000..... 47
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 20,000..... 33¼
40,000..... 33¼
21,000..... 33½
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 79,000..... 80¼
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st 6,000..... 97
10,000..... 97¼
Rich & Danv 6s 15,000..... 118½
10,000..... 118¼
15,000..... 118⅜
Rio Grande West 1st 2,000..... 73⅜
St L S W 2d inc 1,000..... 25½
St Paul, M & M 1st, Dakota extension 2,000..... 118¼
St P & Sioux City 1st 6,000..... 130
San An & Ar Pass 4s 9,000..... 55
So Pac of Cal 5s consld 10,000..... 85¾
So Pac of N M 1st 6,000..... 102¼
N Y & E R Gas Company 1st..... 102½
N Y & Gt Lake R. R. 2d..... 9
New York Air Brake Company..... 16
New York Biscuit Company 6s..... 103
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)..... 2
Ninth Avenue Railroad..... 188
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock..... 105
Norwich & Worcester R. R. 6s..... 101
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock..... 87
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R..... 199
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph..... 67
Pennsylvania Coal 810
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock. 16¼
P., McK'port & Y. 6 p. c. stock. 120
Postal Telegraph & Cable..... 93
†Pratt & Whitney..... 3
‡Pratt & Whitney pf..... 63
Retsof Mining Company bonds..... 36
Richmond St, Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st.... 84
Rochester & Elec. Co. common... 33½
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co..... 73
*Second Avenue Railroad stock..... 138
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s..... 107
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock..... 192
South Carolina State 4½s..... 103
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph..... 85
St. Paul gas stock..... 50
*Standard Gas..... 82
*Standard Gas pf..... 102½
†Standard Gas 1st..... 100
Standard Oil Trust..... 260½
‡Steinway Railway 6s..... 112
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co..... 94
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st... 94
Texas & Pacific Coal stock..... 40
Third Avenue Railroad..... 160
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf..... 9
Trenton Potteries..... 10
Trenton Potteries pf..... 40
Trow Directory pf..... 34
Union Ferry stock..... 60½
*Union Ferry 5s..... 101
‡Union Railway 1st 5s..... 101½
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)... 102
Union Typewriter..... 6¼
Union Typewriter 1st pf..... 82
Union Typewriter 2d pf..... 67½
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st... 70
Wagner Car Company..... 155
Western Gas Company..... 63
‡Western Gas Company bonds..... 90
Worcester Traction..... 19¾
Worcester Traction pf..... 95
Worthington Pump pf..... 75½
*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	95½	..	Del., L. & W.....	155	157	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	65	75
4s, r., 1907.....	110½	111	D. M. & Ft. D...	8	9	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	27	28
4s, c., 1907.....	111½	112	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24	25
4s, r., 1925.....	120⅝	120⅝	D., S. S. & A.....	3½	5	Nor. & West., all in. paid.....	11⅜	11¾
4s, c., 1925.....	120⅝	120⅝	D., S. S. & A. pf...	..	10	North American..	4½	5
5s, r., 1904.....	114½	114½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	104	105	Ohio Southern....	..	5
5s, c., 1904.....	114	114½	Erie	14½	15	Ont. Mining.....	10	10½
Currency 6s, 1898.	102⅞	..	Erie 1st. & Tel...	65	68	Ore. R. & N.....	14	24
Currency 6s, 1899.	105⅞	..	Ev. & T. H.	27	31	Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	14	14½
Cherokee 4s, 1896.	103	..	Gt. Northern pf.	118	123	Penn. Coal.....	300	330
Cherokee 4s, 1897.	103	..	Harlem	200	..	Peo. & East.....	5	8
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	103	..	Homestake	35	40	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.....	12¾	13
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	103	..	Iowa Cent.....	7½	8	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	45	53
Adams Express....	150	156	Iowa Central pf..	25	26	Pitt., Ft. W. & C.	163	17
Albany & Sus....	170	..	Joliet & Chicago.	155	..	Pull. P. C. Co....	153	155
Alt. & T. H.....	55	62	Kan. & Mich.....	4	6	Quicksilver	1¼	1¾
Am. Coal.....	111	125	Keokuk & Des M.	2	3	Quicksilver pf....	10	12
Am. T. & C.....	85	..	Keokuk & W.....	30	40	Rens. & Sar.....	180	186
Ann Arbor pf....	22	23	Laclede Gas.....	24¼	24⅜	R., W. & O.....	117	118½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6	Laclede Gas pf...	70	80	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.....	35	36½
Boston A. L. pf..	103	105	L. E. & W.....	17	18½	St. P. & Dul.....	20	25
Brooklyn R. T....	18¼	19	L. E. & W. pf....	68¾	70	St. P. & Dul. pf..	80	90
Brooklyn Un. Gas.	85	88	L., N. A. & C....	..	1¼	St. P. & O. pf....	130	137
Brunswick Co....	¾	1	L., N. A. & C. pf.	..	12	Sil. bull. certfs..	64¾	65½
Buff., R. & P....	16¾	22	Mah. Coal R....	100	115	Third Avenue....	160	162
B., R. & P. pf....	..	65	Mah. Coal R. pf..	100	115	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Central Pac.....	14⅜	15¾	Man. Beach.....	5	10	Tol. & O. C. pf..	50	75
Chicago & Alton.	160	..	Md. Coal pf.....	40	50	U. P., D. & G....	2⅜	2½
Chi. & Alton pf..	172	..	Mexican Central.	7½	9	U. S. Express....	38	43
Chi. & E. Ill.....	40	50	Michigan Central.	90	93	U. S. Leather....	8⅝	9
Chicago G. W....	4	5	Minn. & St. L....	18½	20	W. Union Beef...	6	8
Chi. & N. W. pf..	152	153½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78			
Cleve. & Pitts....	163	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46¼	46¾			
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Mobile & Ohio....	21	22½			
Col. Fuel & I....	23½	24½	Nat. Lin. Oil.....	13	15			
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.....	4¼	5	National Starch..	5	7			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	57	Nat. St. 2d pf....	20	25			
Com. Cable.....	156	172	New Cent. Coal...	5	7			
Consol. Coal.....	36	40	New England....	..	45			
			N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	12¾			

The New York Times "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
550	Am. Sp. Mfg.....	13	13½	12⅞	13
100	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
21,820	Am. Sug. Refs....	110⅞	112½	110⅞	111⅝
10	Am. Sug. R. pf..	101½	101½	101½	101½
160	At., T. & S. F..	14⅜	14½	14¼	14¼
100	Am. Tobacco.....	78¾	78⅝	78¼	78¼
610	Chicago Gas.....	75½	75⅝	75	75
840	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	67½	67⅝	67	67
5,000	Ch., Bur. & Qy...	71¾	72⅜	71⅝	71⅝
9,590	Ch., Mil. & St. P.	74⅜	75	74⅜	74⅜
310	Gen. Electric....	33¾	34¼	33½	33⅞
350	Louis. & Nash...	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼
720	Manhattan	88¾	88⅞	87⅝	87⅞
20	Mo. Pacific.....	21½	21½	21½	21½
2,740	Phil. & Reading.	26⅞	27⅛	26½	26⅝
170	Tenn. C. & I....	26½	27⅛	26½	27⅛
10	Texas Pacific....	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
180	U. S. Leather pf.	59	59⅝	58¾	59
50	Western Union...	84½	84¾	84	84
43,330					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S.F. gen.	80	80	80	80
10,000	Ch. & N. P. 1st.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
2,000	Mo., K. & T. 1st	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
$17,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.....	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s.....	108	..
American Bank Note.....	39	41
American Typefounders' Company....	29	34
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip.....	107	..
Barney & Smith common.....	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf.....	102½	105
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	112	..
†Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	..
‡B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s.	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	174¼	175½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	66	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.....	100	105
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st.....	..	107½
*Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	74	76½
Celluloid Company stock.....	60	64
*Central & South American Telegraph.	117½	120
Central Cross-Town.....	200	..
Central Park, North & East River....	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	110¼	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock.	..	1
Columbus Gas.....	68	71
Commercial Cable Company stock....	162	163½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock.....	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock.....	23	30
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey.....	..	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	73	82
Consolidated Ice pf.....	70	80
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock..	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	100	104
†Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.....	97	..
Dry Dock E. Broadway & B. R. R....	100	103
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.....	113	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip..	100	102½
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn.....	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	320	335
Ensley Land Company.....	⅛	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York.	190	196
Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	82¼	83½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s.....	83½	87½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	..	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d..	55	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1916.....	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock.....	30	32
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st.....	89	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	74	76½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds....	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s..	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock.....	53	56
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	93½	95
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	57½	..
‡Indianapolis Gas stock.....	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st.....	103	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock.....	65	69
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	71½	74½
International Ocean Telegraph.....	105	..
†Iron Steamboat.....	2	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	35
Journeay & Burnham pf.....	90	95
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock..	2	5
Kings County Traction.....	30	41
Knickerbocker Ice Company.....	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock.....	84½	85½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	85½	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock..	32	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.....	13	75
Lorillard Company pf.....	100	103
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s..	105	..
Madison Square Garden stock.....	37½	42
Madison Square Garden 6s.....	70	80
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1901.....	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915.....	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)..	..	55
†Met. West Side Railway (of Chicago)..	56	58
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf..	..	52
Michigan Peninsular Car Company....	9½	12½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds....	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York...	215	225
National Wall Paper stock.....	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs.....	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds.....	20	..
North Carolina State 4s.....	101¼	102¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock....	42	43
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.....	71	73
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st....	102½	103
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	92	94
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.....	43	46
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	122	126
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock.	110	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock....	40	50
N. Y. & Gt. Lake R. R. 2d.....	9	..
New York Air Brake Company.....	16	20
New York Biscuit Company 6s.....	103	106
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)..	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	188	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock....	105	110
Norwich & Worcester R. R. 6s.....	101	..
*N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock.....	87	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.....	199	203
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph.....	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	810	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock.	16¼	17½
P., McK'port & Y. 6 p. c. stock.	120	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable.....	93	94½
†Pratt & Whitney.....	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.....	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds.....	36	42
Richmond St, Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st....	84	88
Rochester & Elec. Co. common...	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.....	73	79
*Second Avenue Railroad stock.....	138	148
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	107	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	192	197
South Carolina State 4½s.....	103	108
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph.....	85	..
St. Paul gas stock.....	50	55
*Standard Gas.....	..	80½
*Standard Gas pf.....	102½	105½
†Standard Gas 1st.....	100	111
Standard Oil Trust.....	260½	262
‡Steinway Railway 6s.....	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co....	94	30
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st...	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock.....	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad.....	160	162
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.....	9	12
Trenton Potteries.....	..	10
Trenton Potteries pf.....	..	40
Trow Directory pf.....	..	34
Union Ferry stock.....	60½	62½
*Union Ferry 5s.....	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s.....	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)...	..	102
Union Typewriter.....	6¼	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	82	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	67½	72½
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st...	70	77
Wagner Car Company.....	155	157½
Western Gas Company.....	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds.....	90	91½
Worcester Traction.....	19¾	20¾
Worcester Traction pf.....	95	96¼
Worthington Pump pf..

were 18 cars. The range was from 23 to 34c for common to choice. Fancy was nominally 35@36c.

COFFEE.

Our market closed dull, with prices unchanged to 10 points net decline, with sales of 9,250 bags. European markets were lower. Warehouse deliveries were quite liberal, but receipts were also liberal at primary points. Ten points were paid to exchange 250 bags July for September. The American visible supply shows an increase of 157,525 bags, as compared with corresponding day last year, and it is 265,565 bags more than it was two years ago. The stock of coffee in Havre is 419,000 bags, including 255,000 bags Brazilian, compared with 358,000 bags last week. The exchange rate at Rio was marked up 1-16d. Rio receipts, 16,000 bags; Santos receipts, two days, 19,000 bags; Santos stock, 585,000 bags; Rio stock, 341,000 bags; Brazilian grades on the Street were steady, with 10¼c quoted for Rio No. 7 invoices. Rio No. 8's invoices quoted at 9⅛c. Demand moderate but fair for jobbing. Mild coffee steady but inactive.

SUGAR.

The London sugar market reported cane steady at previous prices. Beet was inanimate. Raws in the local market were very firmly held, and the principal importers continue to ask for higher prices. It is said that refiners would be willing to pay 3⅛c for a large line of centrifugals on that basis for muscovado or molasses sugar. A lot of 244 tons Jamaica muscovado sugar just in sold at 2 13-16c, basis 89° test. The market closed with that bid, and 3 3-16c was the bid price for centrifugal, and 2 9-16c was bid for molasses sugar. Refined sugar quiet but steady at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 48,212 bbls; spirits turpentine, 1,723 bbls; tar, 1,542 bbls. Resin steady; unchanged, with common to good strained quoted at $1.72½. Spirits turpentine steady, quiet, and unchanged, with regulars quoted at 27¼@28¼c. Tar and pitch unchanged and quiet. Common to good steers sold at $4@$4.85 per 100 lb; oxen and stags at $3.16@$4.60 for ordinary to choice; bulls at $2.80@$3.40; cows at $1.60@$3.40. City-dressed beef in fair demand at 7@8½c per lb for ordinary to choice quality. Latest European cables quote American steers weak at 10@11c, dressed weight; live sheep steady at 8½@9½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef firm at 7⅞@9c per lb. Top price for cattle at Glasgow, 10¾c, dressed weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 41 cars, or 8,134 head—3 cars for butchers direct and 38 cars for the market, and the total offerings were 48 cars. Sheep were in good demand, and a trifle firm; lambs dull at a still further decline of 25c, and 18 cars were to sell at a late hour. Ordinary to choice sheep sold at $3@$4.37½ per 100 lb; fair to prime lambs at $5@5.50; a bunch of poor Kentucky sold at $4.25; no straight lots of Canadian lambs. Dressed mutton steady at 6@8c; dressed lambs at 8½@9½c; a few selected carcasses selling at 10c.

HOGS—Receipts, 30 cars, or 5,317 head, all for slaughterers, with the exception of 41 head. Feeling steady, and good, heavy to light hogs were quoted at $3.80@$4.20 per 100 lb; pigs at $4.25@$4.50. Country-dressed steady for light weights, dull for heavy and fat hogs. Quotations are 4@6½c for extreme weights.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 24—Ana J. Dominguez Deguyer et al. vs. William Banning.—Argued.

No. 127—Frederick R. Manson vs. Charles C. Duncanson.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

Call for Monday: Nos. 127, 45, 12, 111, 108, 140, 147, 149, 151, and 522.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Will for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Lizzie I. Titers.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Rankin vs. Dunn —Augustus C. Brown, Lagolintz vs. Kassel—John Delahunty, Camp vs. Decker—G. Thornton Warren, Kerr vs. Ritter—Francis P. Lowery, Irvin vs. Freeman—Royal S. Crane, Jones vs. Dexter —John Delahunty, Mirabel vs. Keiley—John E. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Ceburre vs. Di Gaetano—Frank M. Tichnor, Trimble vs. Feinberg—Franklin Bien.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—East Side Cooperative Building and Loan Association vs. Reid—Charles W. Dayton.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Richardson vs. McLane—Edward Schenck.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Colberg vs. Emerson—Hamilton Odell.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Stephen Kalis vs. Barbara Kalis—Frank J. Nealis.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Robert B. Benham, Assistant Surgeon, has been placed on the retired list of the army on account of his physical disability.

Navy.

—Chief Engineer G. H. Kearney is ordered from the Minneapolis to the Cincinnati.

—Surgeon C. N. Gravatt has been detailed to the Naval Museum of Hygiene at Washington.

—Lieut. Commander W. H. Everett is ordered from the Steel Board to the Hydrographic Office.

—Ensign N. T. Coleman, Steel Inspector at Harrisburg, will be court-martialed at the Washington Navy Yard Monday, on a charge of neglect of duty.

—Chief Engineer J. H. Chasmar is ordered from the Cincinnati to the San Francisco as fleet engineer, in place of Chief Engineer W. A. Windsor, relieved as fleet engineer and ordered to the Minneapolis.

HAY AND STRAW.

Receipts of hay are light, and, with accumulations greatly reduced, the supply is not equal to current wants, and market very firm and higher. Straw quiet and barely steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@85c; do, choice, to No. 1, 60@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@70c; do, shipping, 55@60c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@95c; do, short rye, 55@65c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

BEEVES—Receipts, 130 cars, or 2,263 head, 108 cars for exporters and slaughterers direct, and 22 cars for the market, making, with 4 cars held over Wednesday, 23 cars on sale. The market was almost bare of good to prime steers, and feeling a little firm; medium to fair steers and oxen were 10c lower, common steers and rough stuff steady to firm, and bulls 10c higher. All sold with the exception of one carload. Common to good steers sold at $4@$4.85 per 100 lb; oxen and stags at $3.16@$4.60 for ordinary to choice; bulls at $2.80@$3.40; cows at $1.60@$3.40. City-dressed beef in fair demand at 7@8½c per lb for ordinary to choice quality. Latest European cables quote American steers weak at 10@11c, dressed weight; live sheep steady at 8½@9½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef firm at 7⅞@9c per lb. Top price for cattle at Glasgow, 10¾c, dressed weight.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

Mr. Jesse C. Bennett has sold for Joseph Lawrence, to an investor, the five-story brick flat 88 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 87 by 102.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Gross & Heibener, to George H. Witte, at $25,500, the five-story double flat 1,506 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 75 by 105.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold for E. S. Conkling, to an investor, at $114,000, the seven-story brick apartment house 325 West Fifty-sixth Street, known as the Palisade, 40 by 100; also, for R. McCauley, the three-story brownstone dwelling 348 West Forty-sixth Street, (Astor leasehold,) 15.6 by 100; also, for R. McCauley, the three-story brownstone dwelling 169 West Forty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 60.

John Adamson of Brooklyn has purchased, through the D. & M. Chauncey Company, associated with H. E. Barnes of New York, for about $165,000 in cash, the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, a plot 50 by 100, occupied by a Baptist church, with a tenement house on Lexington Avenue, the church property being sold by the church and the Lexington Avenue piece by the Ludlow family.

At auction, at the Trinity Building Salesroom, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold yesterday, in foreclosure, to Harris Cohen, at $36,000, the five-story brick tenement 78 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 82, by Mary Forbes of 50 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $52,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 28.11 by 26, and 51 by 90, by Anna J. Lennon of 73 West Seventy-first Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 138 East Fourteenth Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and office building, by Ottinger & Korn of 137 Broadway, owners; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 258 and 262 Sixth Avenue, alterations to three four-story brick stores and salesrooms, by J. J. Astor, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Ludwig Baumann, lessee; Bunn, Carey & Nase, builders and architects; cost, $2,500.

Forty-third Street, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick flat and store, by Charles W. Doherty of 252 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; James L. Stroud of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 130th St, 25x100; John E. Ellermann and others to Henry Engel King and wife. $10

144TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Carrie M. Vermilya to Sadie V. Parlier. 1

NELSON AV, (proposed), w s, 311 ft s of Orchard St, 40x40; John F. Kaiser and wife to Philippine Armand. 1,000

139TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Seth Milbury to William Merz. 11,500

136TH ST, 597 and 599 East; William Merz to William F. Hayward. 44,000

139TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; William F. Hayward to Lucy K. Mulford. 1

136TH ST, 597 and 599 East; same to Charles B. Hayward. 1

153D ST, s s, 345 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Rosalie Stern to John Lehning. 4,125

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 144 ft n of 165th St, 48.10x200; the First Congregational Church of Morrisania to Adolph Baum. 6,200

FRONT ST, 182, n e corner of Burling Slip; William J. Matheson and wife to William J. Matheson & Co., Lim. 42,000

FOURTH ST, 275; John Petti and wife to William Calhoun. 1

112TH ST, s s, 302.3 ft e of 5th Av, gore lot runs s — to centre line of old road leading from Harlem to Old Post Road x n e — to street x 19; Julius Fleischmann and wife to Emil F. Eltel and wife.

MARMION AV, e s, 322.11 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x82.7; Charles H. Blair, referee, to Filomena De Lorenzo. 2,700

UNION AV, e s, 94.11 ft s of Kelly St, 16.8x90; Anton Ragetti and wife to Winslow E. Buzby. 5,800

20TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, ¾ part; Sarah Woodill to John W. Williams. 462

LEWIS St, 44½; Samuel Jacobs and another to Herman J. Katz. 1

145TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; George F. Farrell and wife to Mary Meyerhoff. 18,000

113TH ST, s s, 254.7 ft e of 4th Av, 17.1x100.10; Robert Davis to Elizabeth M. Doty, exchange and. 1

117TH ST, n s, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x48.9; Eliza Kloog and another to Beatrix Hall. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Beatrix Hall to Frederick Kloog and wife. 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, e s, 142.6 ft s of 170th St, 142.10x143.6x160.4x161.5; George B. Ward and others to Adolph Wurzburger. 3,750

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 157th St, 50x100; David Stewart to Percival J. H. Whittaker. 1

89TH ST, 7 West; Ewald Fleitmann, as trustee, to Afred R. Wolff. 32,500

70TH ST, n s, 486.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19.5x100.5; David Belasco to Cecilia Belasco. 1

95TH ST, n e corner of 3d Av, 100x100.8; also n w corner of 3d Av and 49th St, 100.5x80; Herman Wronkow and wife to Leopold Hellinger. 100

57TH ST, 414 East; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Jacob Finkelstone. 9,900

77TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of Madison Av, 100x102.2; George F. Crane and wife to Henry Hilton. 1

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Mary E. Graham to William R. Grace. 1

58TH ST, 446 East; Lyman G. Bloomingdale and others to Joseph B. Bloomingdale. 1

105TH ST, n s, 136.3 ft w of 2d Av, 16.3x100.9; Charles Doering and another, trustee, to George Helferich and wife. 5,800

134TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Raymond Surbridge to Colin H. Woodward. 1

154TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23x99.11; Eliza Hutson to the East River Mill and Lumber Company. 1

143TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x74.11; Leopold Jonas and wife to Thomas S. McBride. 18,500

HENRY ST, 54 and 56; William M. Habershaw and others to Morris Jacoby. 26,693

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Jacoby and wife to David Kidansky and another. 36,400

SAME PROPERTY; Simon Epstein and wife to Morris Jacoby. 1

SAME PROPERTY; France Habershaw, by guardian, to same. 5,445

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39, and 56 and 58 Liberty St.; Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, to John N. Golding. 9,000

11TH ST, 429 East; Moritz J. Friedman to Jacob Friedman. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Sommers, by attorney, to same. 5,000

HOUSTON ST, 393 East; Moritz Jurkowitz to Morris Weissberger. 1

CORNELIA ST, n s, 185.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x97.6; Saletta M. Miller to Mary D. Pressinger. 1

8TH ST, s s, 350.3 ft e of Avenue C, 24.7x97.6; Elizabeth Hensel to Frederick Hensel. 1

BARROW ST, 9; Maria L. Fischer and another to Frank A. Barr. 8,500

GRAND ST, n s, 16 ft e of Willett St, 17x62; Herman Heydt and another to Herman A. Heydt. 15,000

COLUMBUS AV, 730; Julius Scott and wife to John Rollman. 1

LOT 80 of map of Westchester Terrace; Benjamin Wager to L. George Forgotston. 25

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Smadbeck and wife to Benjamin Wager. 300

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lots 56 to 61, Gore E, map of Washingtonville; Barbra Toepfer to Stephen Toepfer. 1

LOT 206 of map of Van Nest Park; Mary Peters and another to Charles Nissen. 3,400

SAME PROPERTY; Mary C. Peters to Mary Peters. 3,000

LOTS 197 and 198 of map of Section A, Vyse estate; Mary A. Conboy to William Wetterer. 1,900

BRYANT ST, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Jane A. Morgan and another. 100

BRYANT ST, e s, 25 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; same to Joseph Pickard, Jr. 100

BRYANT ST, e s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; same to Anna Trimmer. 100

BRYANT ST, n w corner of Jennings St, 25x100; same to B. Cushion, executor. 100

MORRIS ST, w s, 150 ft s of Gray St, 50x100; Louisa Dickinson to Frank H. O'Keefe. 1

MORRIS ST, w s, 100 ft s of Gray St, 50x100; Frank H. O'Keefe to Louisa H. Dickinson. 1

CEDAR AV, w s, 325 ft n of north boundary line of lands of Lewis G. Morris, 41.5 x122.8x35.2x117.6; James McWalters and wife to Julia Greene. 1

Recorded Leases.

BURCHILL, Mary, to E. E. Reuther; s w corner of Pleasant Av and 121st St, 21½ years. $480, $000

DALE, Anna T., to Herman D. Cramer; n w corner of Walton Av and 149th St, 3 1-3 years. $900, 1,020

KATZ, Frank M., to Frank Kropacek; 1,122 1st Av, 3 years. 540

LESSER, Abraham, and another, executors, to William Bruggemann; 2,366 8th Av, s e corner of 127th St, 3 years. 1,800

16TH ST, n s, 226 ft e of 8th Av, 37.1x irregular; Emil W. Klappert and another against Joel B. Wolfe and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

31ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 33.4x98.9; Frederick W. Pitcher against Charles Parks and others (to foreclose mortgage.)

116TH ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 50x100; The Brooklyn Savings Bank against Sarah J. Lozier and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

144TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x99.11; Elizabeth D. Carrington against Carrie M. Vermilya and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

95TH ST, 211 EAST; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c., against Mina Oppenheimer and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Recorded Mortgages.

AIKEN, Isaac D., and wife to Celena Delany and another; Lot 196, Block E, map of the Mapes estate, Hudson P. Rose, 3 years. $1,500

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Anton Ragette; e s of Union Av, 94.10 ft s of Kelly St, 2 years. 800

BRANDT, Louis and John, and wives to Kate M. Ladd; n s of 113th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years. 21,000

SAME to William M. Kingsland; n s of 113th St, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years. 21,000

SAME to Kate M. Ladd; n s of 113th St, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years. 21,000

CALHOUN, William, and wife to Emma D. Van Vleck and another, trustees, &c., of P. Dickie; 275 Water St, 5 years. 40,000

SAME to Julia Hazard; 73 Gold St, 2 years. 5,000

SAME to Matilda Campbell; same property, 2 years. 5,000

DE LORENZO, Filomena, to Ruth Richards; e s of Marmion Av, 322.11 ft n of 177th St, 3 years. 1,700

DOUGLASS, James, and wife, to the Southold Savings Bank of Southold, N. Y.; 83 South St, 1 year. 1,100

DILLER, William E., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62 West 69th St, 3 years. 26,000

ENGLERT, Michael, to Frederick Stiefel; 33 and 35 Delancey St and 131 Forsyth St, 2 years. 1,250

WOLFF, Alfred R., and wife to Ewald Fleitmann, as trustee, &c., of Frederick Winkhaus, deceased; 7 West 30th St, 3 years. 25,000

FERRAIOLI, Rosina, to John Lutz; Lots 412 and 413, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years. 2,000

FRIESS, Louise S., to Louise Jagle; e s of Webster Av, 242.4 ft n of 173d St, 3 years. 4,000

FROELICH, Jacob, and wife to Charles Sieburg and others, trustees, &c., of the Argus Society; e s of Forest Av, 107.1 ft s of 165th St, 3 years. 4,500

FREEDMAN, Jacob, to Frederick A. Middlebrook; s s of 11th St, 294 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years. 14,000

SAME to Louis Sommers; 420 East 11th St, installments. 3,000

FINKELSTONE, Jacob, Hermon and others, trustees and executors of Josiah Solomon; 414 East 57th St, 3 years. 5,000

GUGGOLZ, William, to John F. Steeves; Lots 33, 34, and 35, map of sixty-five lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, Tremont, 1 year. 850

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, and wife to The State Bank; 208 to 210 Broome St and 70 Norfolk St, note. 3,500

HOEFEL, Mary E., and Annie E., to Otto W. Walter; Lot 45, map of Monterey, 24th Ward, 3 years. 2,000

HAYWARD, William F., to William Merz; n s of 136th St, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years. 7,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Herman Wronkow; n w corner of 3d Av and 49th St, 10 years. 35,000

HEEFERICH, George, and wife to Max Geller; n s of 105th St, 136.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years. 3,500

JURKOVITZ, Moritz, Moritz Weissberger and wife to William H. Schmohl; 393 East Houston St, 3 years and 1 year, (two mortgages). 23,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Morris Jacoby and Simon Epstein; 54 and 56 Henry St, 1 year. 10,400

SAME to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; same property, 1 year. 25,000

KNACKE, John, and wife to Elbe H. Brandes; n s of Cornelia St, 101.2 ft e of Bleecker St, 5 years. 2,600

SAME to Carl Brandes and wife; same property, 5 years. 4,750

LEHNING, John, and wife to Adam Dennerlein, as guardian, &c.; s s of 153d St, 345 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years. 2,500

LASPERGES, Salvatore, and wife to William F. and James V. Lawrence; Lot 902, map of the Village of Wakefield, 1 month 3,100

MEYER, Bernhard, to Frank Pansing; 161 to 165 Perry St, 5 years. 5,000

McCUNE, John W., Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 156 West 22d St, 3 years. 1,500

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees, &c.; n s of Bathgate Av, 202 ft s of 182d St, 3 years. 4,000

PICKARD, Jr., Joseph, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Bryant St, 25 ft s of 172d St, 3 years. 351

PABST, Christian, and wife to Elizabeth M. Cauldwell; s s of 54th St, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years. 15,000

ROLLMANN, John, to Dora Rollmann; n s of 98th St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years. 2,000

RAMSTECK, Jacob, and wife, to Josephine H. Hayward; w corner of Tremont Av and Clinton Av, 3 years. 4,500

RAMSTEDT, Frank, and wife to Michael Brennan; s s of 4th St, being east half of Lot 837 of map of Wakefield, 1 year. 200

RUSSO, Michele, and wife to Alexander E. Thompson; w s of Maple St, Lot 93 of map of New Village of Jerome, 3 years. 1,000

RICHTER, Charles H., to Carstairs, McCall & Co., (lease,) 57 Franklin St, demand. 2,000

ROSS, Alexander J., and James Ross to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 27th St, Lot 118 of map of Bellevue lots, 1 year. 10,000

ROSS, Alexander J., to Eugene K. Sackett; same property, 4 months. 200

SHARKEY, Minnie T., to George Allen; Lot 135 of map of Haight estate, Westchester, 1 year. 95

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag and wives to Nellie Ottenberg; 127 St. Ann's Av, 5 years. 15,000

SAME to Sarah E. Harney; 125 St. Ann's Av, 5 years. 15,000

SURBRIDGE, Raymond, to Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 134th St, 340 ft w of Park Av, and other property, 1 year. 9,489

SAME to same; n s of 134th St, 290 ft w of Park Av, 1 year. 4,000

SAME to Cecil Charles; same property, 1 year. 4,000

SMITH, Kate F., to Alice G. Cobb; n s of 42d St, 287.10 ft e of Broadway, 1 year. 8,000

SAUNDERS, Florence, to the Union Trust Company of New York; s s of 73d St, 119.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 12,000

TERWILLIGER, Cornelius R., and wife to James Rogers; n s of 157th St, 225 ft of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 2,000

THURBER, Malvina R., to the New York Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 49th St, 257 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year. 7,000

WILLITS, Ira L., to Agnes Patterson; s s of 82d St, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 6 months. 2,500

WILLIAMS, Clara A., to Alice C. Butterworth; n s of 86th St, 210 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year. 2,000

WILLIAMS, Matilda, to George S. Mooney; n s of 136th St, 91.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years. 13,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALBANY SAVINGS BANK to Rosalie King, (four assignments). $20,092

CONGREGATION SHEARITH ISRAEL, trustee, to Alfred Steckler. 16,000

DOHERTY, Josephine, executrix of Hugh Doherty, to Isabel C. Call, (two assignments). 2,764

DU BOIS, William, and another, executors of Abram Du Bois, to Fanny R. G. Ely. 1

DILLON, John F., and others, trustees of Sidney Dillon, to William Hall's Sons. 30,000

FLAMMER, William G., to J. George Flammer. 5,000

GEIB, Adam, to Silas A. Allen. 1

HELLINGER, Paul, to Herman Wronkow, (four assignments). 22,000

SAME to same. 4,000

HUBBARD, Grosvenor S., executor of Mary B. Wheeler, to Mary B. Ceccarini, (four assignments). 4

JACOBY, Morris, and another to State Bank. 1

KIDANSKY, David, and another to Morris and Simon Epstein. 1

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Bernard Schlanowsky. 3,000

LUDLOW, Edward L., to Catharine T. Schieffelin. 13,000

O'HARA, Charles E., executor, &c., of Melancthon L. Seymour, to Elizabeth W. White. 4,500

PECK, Helen A., to Emma F. Rontey. 2,000

STEERS, Henry, and another, executors of James R. Steers, to James R. Steers. 600

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Maritime Association of the Port of New York. 10,000

TIFFANY, Henry D., to Marston Wakon and another, trustees of John Burke. 5,000

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT Company to Daniel Grunion and another, executors of Michael Boylan. 1,800

SAMUEL, John M., Jr., to Samuel Hunt. 675

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to Annie M. Atwood. 2,500

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 508; William W. Johnson against James McKibbin and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

RIVINGTON and ATTORNEY STS, s e corner, 50x100; Paulina Aronowitz against Aaron Cohn and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

35TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 9th Av, 15x98.9; Blanche Salomon as committee, &c., against Sarah H. Bradley and others, (to set aside deed.)

170TH ST, s s, 51.10 ft w of Bristow St, 23.3x129.6x17x130.2; Louise Howard against Charles H. Sprossig and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

AVENUE D, e s, 46.8 ft s of 5th St, 28.4x82; Mortimer Smith and another against Jacob Osnowitz and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

115TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Stephen M. Coyle against Teresa Coogan, (to foreclose mortgage.)

2D AV, s e corner of 94th St, 25.8x100; William M. Kingsland as trustee, &c., against James B. Morrow and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

2D AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 94th St, 25x100x24.11x100; same against same, (same action.)

27TH ST, n s, Lot 176, map of Bellevue lots, 25x98.9, 16th Ward; also 2d Av, s w corner of 27th St, 24.6x60; Abraham Brand against Charles Brand and others, (partition.)

LOT beginning 200 ft e of West Farms to Unionport Road, and 1,500 ft s e of West Farms to Westchester Road, runs e 100x s e 280x w 100x n 200; George H. Reeves against the Ducker Portable House Company and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

GOLDSTEIN, Max, and Julius D. Kalisch —A. Pollak. 407

GOODWIN, James B.—E. V. Bailliard. 26

GROSS, Theodore C.—G. L. Baker, Jr. 6,132

HAFERS, Herman—McDougall & Potter Company. 294

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—The Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn. 1,279

HARRISON, Toswell E.—The American Exchange National Bank. 160

HARVEY, Mary B.—Elbridge T. Gerry. 108

HOLLIDAY, Daniel—William F. Crockett and another. 39

HORGRAVE, Otto—J. Thomas. 94

JOHNSTON, J. Y., William P. Roome, and Samuel Smith—F. H. Smith, Jr. 1,323

KOPETZKY, Joseph D.—Ellen S. Auchmuty. 186

LEIER, George—Henry E. Janes and others. 86

LENZ, Al—C. H. Johnston. 100

LENZ, Henry J.—D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 193

LENZ, Katherine—The Belle of Bourbon Company. 91

LEVISON, Isidore—H. H. Hatheway and another. 821

LIEB, Charles A.—E. Lavens, costs. 106

LIGHT, William J., and Thomas Louther —The National Bank of Commerce of New York. 6,151

LUCAS, William E., and Henry A. Forrest—E. M. Stoehr. 2,746

MAASS, Selig and Max—E. Weber. 3,065

MACORMAC, Samuel D.—J. H. Mohlman Company. 183

MARS, Jane—H. and A. Kelly. 20

MAHON, Charles—D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 1,732

MAURER, Ulrich—Press Publishing Company. 139

McNEILL, James—Margaret Marshall and others, executors, &c., (deficiency). 15,441

MEIGHAN, Lawrence J.—A. L. Goldwater 125

MERTENS, George, Jr.—F. Bechstein and others. 229

MESTANIZ, Louis J.—H. J. M. Cardeza and others. 72

MEYERS, George H. and Amelia A.—Somerset Manufacturing Company. 659

MILLER, Frank W.—A. Haas and another 327

MORAL, Max—J. Frank. 514

NOXON, Cornwell M.—W. E. Tefft and others. 356

O'REILLY, James—H. E. O'Reilly. 142

PAPAS, John—D. Bua. 146

PARKER, John K.—J. K. McElrath. 281

PAZELT, Joseph E.—E. & J. Rorke. 39

POLLATSCHEK, Max—Chatham National Bank. 233

POTSDAM, David—N. Whitman and others. 751

RAMHORST, William F.—C. Wendt. 70

REILLY, Hugh J.—T. Kelly. 163

REINHARDT & CO.—Thomas H. Welch. 1,364

RILEY, James M.—S. B. Loveridge. 719

RICHMOND, Albertina—C. A. Burke. 43

ROSEN, Rebecca—J. M. Huber. 671

SATLER, Isaac—J. E. Simon and others. 44

SCHUMAN, Arthur E.—F. Herhold and others. 70

SCHUNEMANN, Charles E.—L. Littauer. 147

SKINNER, Reuben—Home Life Insurance Company. 122

SMITH, Fannie B., as administratrix—H. Ermantraut. 164

SOWAAL, John—E. J. Adams, guardian. 248

STEEL, Charles—D. O. Edson. 19

STEIN, Julius, and Adolph Lewyn—M. Sumber. 731

STURGES, Joseph—E. E. Strong and another. 135

SULZER, John R.—J. G. Siegling. 79

SYPHER, Abadiah L.—Clarissa R. Treadwell, executrix, &c. 15,582

THE BLOCK LIGHTING AND POWER Company No. 1 and New York Equipment Company—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. 3,478

THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF New York City—Kate Pendergrast, as administratrix. 96

WALLACE, Thomas—F. Miller nad others. 70

WALLACE, Thomas P.—First National Bank of Cleveland. 627

W. B. WEBB CO.—Denis O. Sullivan. 269

WEBER, Louis—J. Laird. 89

WEBSTER, Arhtur W.—C. A. Decker. 2,248

WICKS, Alonzo A.—J. S. Sampson and another. 133

WOLPIN, Harry—Conrad Zeiger. 228

ZARTL, Mary—H. Rice and others. 126

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Protects Against
Undiscovered Wills.

Mrs. V. purchased, in 1881, a valuable corner near Central Park. The abstract set out how B. had died seized of the property in 1885, unmarried and intestate, and how his brothers and sisters partitioned the property.

In 1885 Mrs. V. contracted to buy an adjoining lot, and her attorney, by chance, discovered that B. did not die unmarried and intestate, as supposed, but had married shortly before his death, in the western part of the State. At his death he left a widow and one child, and a will, by which all his property went to them. They did not know he owned the property near Central Park.

After much inquiry the heirs were found by the attorney for the proposed seller, and quit-claim deeds were obtained from them at great expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ...$2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ...$2,000,000.

A.—A.— FOR SALE.
Elegant Medium-size 4-story House,
No. 264 West 73d St.
Decorated, Gas Fixtures, Gas Logs. Fine House; Choice Block.
Particulars of CHARLES BUEK, 264 Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
BUILDING,
NASSAU & CEDAR STREETS.
Offices in this 18-story building will be
Ready for occupancy on or before May 1.
The building is absolutely fire-proof, containing every modern convenience, including seven rapid running elevators. Will be open (with light, heat, and elevator service) at all times. Every office directly lighted and ventilated.
For plans, rents, and further particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 Pine Street. (5387)

OFFICES.—New, well lighted and ventilated; steam heat, modern plumbing, &c. Area and terms to suit. EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, No. 3 Chambers St., near Park Row.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
ALL LIGHT, EXTRA LARGE ROOMS, 200 West 107th. Large 8-room apartments, with elevator, hot water, gas ranges, open plumbing. $50 to $80. STEVENS, 93d St., cor. Columbus Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.
ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc. CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New-York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Out of Town.

—A. G. CUNNINGHAM.—A. G. Cunningham, flour merchant of Halifax, N. S., has made an assignment. Liabilities, $25,000 to $30,000.

—THE MICHIGAN LUMBER COMPANY.—The Michigan Lumber Company has filed a mortgage for $50,000, in favor of George A. Alderton & Co. of Saginaw. The instrument covers the company's plant and entire stock of lumber.

—COLUMBIA DRILL COMPANY.—Robert Patterson has been appointed receiver of the Columbia Drill Company, manufacturers of farm implements, at Liberty, Ind. Suits aggregating $38,000 were filed against the company. The assets are $17,000. The company was organized three years ago, with a capital of $100,000.

—ALLEMANIA AND GERMANIA BANKS.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney of New York has received another attachment against the Allemania Bank of St. Paul, Minn., for $10,000, in favor of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, and one against the Germania Bank of St. Paul for $3,242, in favor of Houstoun M. Sadler, Jr. The Hanover National Bank of New York, which was the New York correspondent of the Germania Bank, has sent a certificate to the Sheriff stating that it holds notes aggregating $60,513 as collateral security for $33,368 due it by the Germania Bank.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 488 failures in the United States for the week, as against 329 for the preceding week, and 446, 405, 484, and 301

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Thomas E. Taylor's Narrative of His Personal Experience in the Civil War.*

When with all that solemnity which supposably accompanies a royal proclamation, her Majesty, Queen Victoria, admonished her subjects that her displeasure would be incurred did they not respect the Federal blockade, certain English people paid not the least respect to the admonition. Liverpool, more particularly than any other place, winked at the proclamation. As Mr. Thomas E. Taylor expressed it, "With due respect to the pain of her Majesty's displeasure, we all knew that to run a foreign blockade could never be an offense against the laws of the realm, nor were we to be persuaded that any number of successful or unsuccessful attempts to enter the proclaimed ports would ever constitute a breach of neutrality."

To-day conditions in regard to Cuba and Spain are about the same as during our civil war, only the boot has been transferred to another leg. If Cuba had a certain commodity as valuable to us as was cotton to England, something as good as gold, with which an exchange could be made for such arms and ammunition as Cuban patriots might want, despite paper or any other blockade, cargoes would be constantly run by enterprising citizens of the United States to the Queen of the Antilles.

Mr. Taylor's interesting volume may be divided into two parts. There is a particular portion which relates to his own personal adventures, and another which deals with the naval side of the subject, as to what is the exact efficiency of a blockade, or how ships are to be managed so as to keep out the vessels which may attempt to steal through its lines, and how the blockade runner is to do his ticklish work.

It is evident that in the future, when there is a war, a blockade will be more and more effective, and it is important to study how it should be carried out or how evaded. Questions of State, the laws of nations, what are or what are not belligerents, it is not worth while for us to discuss.

Every now and then there may be read in English journals paragraphs dilating on the difficulty of supplying England with food, in case she went to war. Cut off her food supply for a few weeks, and it might be that England would sue for peace. That might happen if England had no navy. As Mr. Corbett writes in the preface: "The destruction of England's command of the sea is no child's play." To wipe out that naval power England glories in might be possible, barely possible, were she attacked at one and the same time by Russia, France, and Germany—an apparently impossible combination—but it would seem certain that in such an onslaught, if its conclusion were even disastrous to England, it could only be brought about at such an enormous sacrifice as to leave England open to neutrals. If ever such a terrible calamity arose as England engaged in a murderous combat with a combined foe, just as sure as can be, nothing would prevent adventurous Americans from trying to force a blockade, if such were instituted, and running cargoes of wheat or other food into English ports.

Conditions have certainly changed. Blockading vessels have to-day greater rates of speed; their arms are more accurate and effective, but the same advantages would be in some measure equalized by the breaker of the blockade. The conclusion to be arrived at is, that a commercial blockade is no easier now than it was thirty-odd years ago. This whole matter of running a vessel through a blockade has nothing to do with international laws, but is to be regarded as belonging to the practical side of the subject, and is therefore one of interest to all who study naval warfare as a science.

In 1861, two months after we had declared the blockade of Southern ports, the first attempts were made by English ships to break it, and such vessels were easily caught and condemned. It was amateurish work. English Captains and owners had not acquired the art of it. In 1862 Mr. Taylor went into the risky business as supercargo. His début was made in the Despatch, a miserable craft. The chances of her foundering were imminent, but at last she reached Nassau. The vessel, Mr. Taylor knew, was not fitted for the business, and so she was headed (of all places in the world) for New York, the Despatch taking a disabled vessel in tow for that port. The whole business was a disastrous one.

Then Mr. Taylor went to Liverpool and took charge of the Banshee. She was a paddlewheel boat, made for the business, and the first one built of steel. She was of 217 tons, and was considered very fast for those times, for with a consumption of 30 tons of coal per day her speed was eleven knots. She proved to be cranky and unsafe, but she reached Nassau, and was kept in trim for her first trip to Wilmington. "Everything aloft was taken down, till nothing was left standing." The boats were lowered to the level of the rails, and she was painted a dull white. Black was considered so dangerous a color that even the crew were dressed in white.

The Banshee was fortunate in having a cool and careful Captain, who understood the business perfectly. As the machinery on board of a blockader is everything, the chief engineer was an important person and proved most capable. The pilot was a good one, knowing Wilmington and its entrances perfectly. The risks these pilots ran were great, because in case of capture they were not exchanged. The pilot was paid handsomely, £700 to £800 for the round trip.

Laden with arms and provisions for the Confederacy, the Banshee stole out of Nassau, had many hairbreadth escapes, but ran safely into Wilmington. If it was dangerous to make the port, it was somewhat easier to get out of it, because the time could be chosen. Nevertheless, coming in or going out was always difficult of accomplishment. Often the Banshee received the fire of some blockading vessel, and the little steamer was constantly chased. But she had the better heels, and outfooted her lumbering pursuers. Reaching Nassau, the first trip of the Banshee was a great success. Mr. Taylor presents what were the gross profits of the trip. Besides the £50 per ton for the outward freight, on the return trip the tobacco in ballast alone going to Nassau paid £7,000 freight, and 500 bales of cotton showed a profit of £50 per bale. No wonder that the Banshee was unloaded as soon as possible and reloaded for another trip for Wilmington.

On the Banshee Mr. Taylor made seven successful trips. When he left the vessel she was captured. Then Banshee No. 2 was ready for the risky business. "Some idea of the vast profits accruing from blockade-running at this time can be gathered from the fact that, notwithstanding the total loss of the Banshee by capture, she carried sufficient in the eight successful trips which she made to pay her shareholders 700 per cent. on their investment."

On other vessels, Mr. Taylor made many voyages, and sums up his total as twenty-eight trips, and, as he writes it, he had "many narrow squeaks." The end of the business, after the war, does not present the business as having been so successful. The vessels, which had cost a great deal of money, had to be parted with for a song, goods were confiscated in the South, and so this "took the gilt considerably off the gingerbread."

In his conclusion, the author says that if the powers inside and outside are equal, "I do not think that any blockade can be made effective; the chances of breaking a blockade compared with those which existed in the sixties are the same, provided the runner has the proper tools to work with, in the shape of speedy and seaworthy steamers commanded and manned by determined and cautious men," and we may add that Englishmen and Americans are particularly made for the dangerous calling.

Daylight was already breaking, and before we were opposite the fort we could make out six or seven gunboats, which steamed rapidly toward us and angrily opened fire. Their shots were soon dropping close around us; an unpleasant sensation when you know you have several tons of gunpowder under your feet. To make matters worse, the North Breaker Shoal now compelled us to haul off the shore and steam further out. It began to look ugly for us, when all at once there was a flash from the shore, followed by a sound that came like music to our ears—that of a shell whizzing over our heads. It was Fort Fisher wide awake and warning the gunboats to keep their distance. With a parting broadside, they steamed sulkily out of range, and in half an hour we were safely over the bar. A boat put off from the fort, and then—well, it was the days of champagne cocktails, not whiskies and sodas—and one did not run a blockade every day. For my part, I was mightily proud of my first attempt and my baptism of fire. Blockade running seemed the pleasantest and most exhilarating of pastimes. I did not know then what a very serious business it could be.

What jovial days they were, and how they were appreciated by the officials and natives to whom it was a pleasure to extend our hospitality. Every night our dinner table was filled to its utmost capacity, and once a week at least we had a dance, when the office furniture was unceremoniously bundled out into the garden under the care of a fatigue party of soldiers, and the band of the regiment discoursed entrancing music to those whose feet never seemed to tire.

Although Nassau was a small place, its gayeties were many and varied. Money flowed like water, men lived for the day and never thought of the morrow, and in that small place was accumulated a mixture of mankind seldom seen before. Confederate military and naval officers; diplomatists using the blockade runners as a means of ingress and egress from their beleaguered country; newspaper correspondents and advertisers of all kinds—some rascals, no doubt—the very cream of the English Navy, composed of officers on half pay who had come out lured by the prospect of making some money and gaining an experience in their profession which a war such as this could give them; and last, but not least, our own immediate circle, which was graced by the presence of two ladies, Mrs. Murray-Aynsley and Mrs. Hobart, wives of officers who presided at our revels and tended to keep the younger and more reckless of our set in order.

Of Hobart Pasha and of the important part he played in the Turko-Russian war and Cretan rebellion—in which he acknowledged that his blockade-running experiences stood him in such good stead—most, if not all, my readers will have read or heard. He commanded a smart little twin-screw steamer called the Don; in fact, one of the first twin-propeller steamers ever built. And very proud he was of his craft, in which he made several successful runs under the assumed name of Capt. Roberts. On her first trip after "Capt. Roberts" gave up command in order to go home, the Don was captured, after a long chase, and his late chief officer, who was then in charge, was assumed by his captors to be Roberts. He maintained silence concerning the point, and the Northern newspapers, upon the arrival of the prize at Philadelphia, were full of the subject of the "capture of the Don and the notorious English naval officer, Capt. Roberts." Much chagrined were they to find they had got the wrong man, and that the English naval officer was still at large.

It happened that the Southern agent in Egypt had sent a very valuable Arab horse to Nassau as a present to Jefferson, and it was shipped on the Banshee. Good old horse! He saved me from a dreary confinement in Quarantine, and made the owners of the Banshee some £20,000 to £30,000 extra, but he was nearly the cause of our all being put in a Northern prison and losing our steamer. On a very still night, as we were running in and creeping noiselessly through the hostile fleet, he commenced neighing (smelling the land, I expect.) In an instant two or three jackets were thrown over his head; but it was too late; he had been heard on board a cruiser very close to which we were passing, and she and two or three of her consorts immediately opened fire upon us. We had the heels of them, however, and our friend Col. Lamb at Fort Fisher was soon protecting us, playing over our heads with shell.

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*RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. A Personal Narrative of Adventures, Risks, and Escapes During the American Civil War. By Thomas E. Taylor. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A Lost Greek Classic Found.

From The London Athenaeum.

The discovery of another lost classic is announced. A papyrus manuscript has recently been acquired by the British Museum the contents of which have been found from internal evidence to be the poems of Bacchylides, the contemporary and rival of Pindar, which have hitherto been known only in fragments. The new manuscript is not complete and is grievously mutilated in places; but several odes are preserved intact, and others may, perhaps, become so when all the fragments have been investigated and arranged.

In any case, enough is preserved to enable readers to form an estimate of the style and genius of a poet whom the ancient world ranked near, if not on a level with, Pindar. The poems, like all the extant compositions of Pindar, are epinikian odes, and victories in all the principal games—Olympian, Pythian, Isthmian, and Nemean—are commemorated in them. Among the victors mentioned are Hiero of Syracuse, (two poems, one a very long one, relating to the same victory as that for which Pindar's first Olympian was written,) Lachon of Ceos, (the native island of Bacchylides,) Alexidamus of Metapontum, Tisias of Aegina, and Automedes of Philus; while other poems, about the epinikian character of which there may be some question, are entitled "Theseus," "Io," and "Idas."

Upward of thirty columns are contained in the manuscript, some of them, however, being imperfect, and there are many small fragments still to be arranged. The manuscript is well written on good papyrus, and appears to be of the first century B. C. The text will be published by the Trustees of the British Museum.

GUSTAV FREYTAG'S LIBRARY.

Purchased and Presented to a Public Library in Frankfort.

Berlin Dispatch to The London Standard.

One of the most valuable and imperishable of the late Gustav Freytag's works is his "Bilder aus der Deutschen Vergangenheit," (Pictures from Germany's Past.) In writing it he gradually gathered a unique collection of works bearing on the history of civilization in the Fatherland, and he kept adding to this collection to the last.

Begun at a time when the collector was not yet hemmed in on all sides by the competition of rich people and public institutions, and continued for many decades with enthusiasm, perseverance, and rare special knowledge, this library is one of the most valuable of its kind. When Freytag died, on the 30th of April, 1895, a number of his friends and admirers united to preserve it as an undivided possession for the German nation. They have not succeeded in carrying out their plan, but the danger of so important a collection being scattered or going abroad has been averted. Leopold Sonnemann, the proprietor of The Frankfürter Zeitung, has bought it, and presented it to the City Library in Frankfort-on-the-Main, to be used by everybody in accordance with the regulations of that institution. It is to be kept, however, as an inseparable whole, and to be called the Gustav Freytag Library.

Besides 1,060 more modern works bearing upon the history of civilization, it consists of 5,858 literary works and 447 artistic sheets, dating from the fifteenth century downward, and all relating to that branch of knowledge. The following nutshell catalogue, carefully drawn up by Freytag himself, will give a general idea of their nature: Superstition, Prophecies, Nativities, Calendars, 352; Misdeeds, Disasters, Wonders, 210; Driving and Walking Swindlers, Robbers, 55; Popular Medicine, Diseases, Remedies, 132; Money and Prices, 27; Law, Custom, and Fashion, 228; Fêtes and Solemnities, State Ceremonies, 111; Kitchen and Cellar, 27; Handicraft, Mechanical Arts, Mining, 76; School and Culture, Journeys, War, 159; Newspapers and Political News from Germany, 91; Newspapers and Political News from Abroad, 219; State and Party Writings, 280; the Church Before the Reformation, Brotherhoods, Jesuits, 105; Luther, 462; Hutten, 37; Reformers and Opponents, 1,072; the People in Creed, Mockery, Wit, 183; Humanists, 122; Erasmus, 40; Songs and Rhymes, 393; Hans Sachs, 60; the Thirty Years' War, 946; Pamphlets from the Thirty Years' War Down to Frederick II., 391.

The Late Oscar M. Dunham.

The book trade was recently surprised to hear that on Dec. 22 the body of Oscar M. Dunham, for many years the manager of the American branch of Cassell & Co. of London, and later President of the Cassell Publishing Company of this city, had been brought here from the West and buried in Greenwood. Mr. Dunham, in June, 1893, mysteriously disappeared from his place of business, the exact causes for which never have been made publicly known. The Publishers' Weekly intimates that they will probably never become known; but it gives the following interesting statement of Mr. Dunham's career since he went away:

"Four years ago Mr. Dunham, so it is reported, left New York, and, after moving from place to place in the United States, for a year and a half, drifted to British Columbia, where he became interested, under an assumed name, in a mining company. His talent and winning personal qualities soon brought him advancement, and in a short time he became Vice President of the company. The headquarters of this company were at Lytton, a small town on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, 150 miles from Vancouver. Lytton is also situated on the Thompson River, a tributary of the Fraser River, and the company had a concession from the Canadian Government to dredge a section of this river for gold. It was on one of the company's dredges that Mr. Dunham met with the accident which eventually caused his death. He was standing by the donkey engine used to operate the dredge, when the scoop became fouled on a snag. This threw the cable off the winch, and, coming in contact with the donkey engine with great force, it threw it over. The engine fell on Mr. Dunham, crushing one leg. He was taken to Vancouver, where the leg was amputated, and the chances of his recovery were considered good. Five weeks later, however, blood poisoning set in, and he died.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Anecdotes from a New Work Dealing with the Personal Side of Her Life.

Biographies and sketches of Queen Victoria have been published without number, but the first volume dealing with her life apart from her office (since Divine right went the way it prepared for itself, are not Kings and Queens mere office holders for life?) is one just published in London by Sarah A. Tooley. Some of the anecdotes in it make interesting reading, as the following will show:

The Duke and Duchess of Kent were married at Coburg on the 29th of May, 1818, according to the rites of the Lutheran Church, and remarried in England shortly afterward at a private ceremony at Kew Palace, after which they returned to Bavaria. The prospect of the birth of a child, however, made the Duke anxious to bring his wife to England, so that his coming heir might be "Briton-born." He thought at first of taking a house in Lanarkshire, in which case the Queen would have been born a Scotchwoman; but he finally decided on a suite of rooms at Kensington Palace. Brave, indeed, was the Duchess of Kent to quit her native land and her kindred to undertake a tedious journey by land and sea within a short time of her confinement. So solicitous was the Duke for her safety that throughout the whole of the journey by land he suffered no one to drive her but himself. The Duchess reached Kensington Palace in safety, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of May, 1819, a pretty little Princess was born, who, according to Baron Stockmar, was as "plump as a partridge."

The Bishop of Salisbury was fond of jumping the little Princess in his arms; and during one of these frolics she seized hold of the good man's wig and shook it so violently with her dimpled hands that she covered herself with powder, and was not prevailed upon to loosen her clutches until she had pulled off a tuft of hair also.

William Wilberforce, the philanthropist, in writing to his friend, Hannah More, says, "In consequence of a very civil message from the Duchess of Kent, I waited on her this morning, and found her with her fine, animated child on the floor by her side with its playthings, of which I soon became one."

A pretty story is told of the visit of the infant harp-player, Lyra, to Kensington Palace, and how delighted the Princess Victoria was—not with the harp-playing, but with having a little girl of her own age to speak to. When the Duchess of Kent returned to the room after a brief absence she found the two children sitting on the hearthrug with toys strewn around them, enjoying themselves hugely as they laughed and prattled, oblivious of the harp standing desolate as the one which "rang through Tara's halls."

"The story of the Princess discovering that she would be Queen," Canon Davys tells me, "has not generally been correctly told. My father had set her to make a chart of the Kings and Queens. She got as far as 'Uncle William.' Next day my father said to the Princess, 'But you have not put down the next heir to the throne.' She rather hesitated, and said, 'I hardly like to put down myself.' My father mentioned the matter to the Duchess of Kent, who said she was so glad that the truth had come upon her daughter in this way, as it was time she became aware what responsibility was awaiting her."

She was seventeen when she first saw Prince Albert, who, with his brother, had been brought to England by his father, the Duke of Coburg. Fond relatives had destined the two for each other from their cradles; but the happiness of the Princess was too dear both to her mother and to her uncle, King Leopold, for any coercion to be used. It was arranged for the young people to meet without reference being made to any tenderer tie than that of cousinship. They passed several weeks in each other's society, playing duets on the piano, sketching, walking, and riding in Kensington Gardens, and attending some functions in town. Prince Albert, writing home regarding this visit, said: "Dear aunt is very kind to us, and does everything she can to please us, and our cousin also is very amiable." The Queen, in after years, gave the following description of her husband at this period: "The Prince was at this time very handsome, but very stout, which he entirely grew out of afterward. He was most amiable, natural, unaffected, and merry—full of interest in everything." Baron Stockmar, that judicious person whose business it was to attentively scrutinize the Prince Albert, had already reported to "Uncle Leopold" that he was endowed with the personal characteristics "likely to please the sex," and that his mental qualities were also of a high order.

On the 21st of August, 1836, King William IV. celebrated his seventy-first birthday by a State dinner, at which the Princess Victoria occupied a prominent position. Unfortunately, it proved to be the most terrible ordeal through which the Princess had yet passed. The King, in his after-dinner speech, made this cruel thrust at the Duchess of Kent: "I trust in God," he said, "that my life may be spared nine months longer, after which period, in event of my death, no regency will take place. I shall then have the satisfaction of leaving the royal authority to the personal exercise of that young lady," (here the King indicated the Princess Victoria, who sat on the opposite side of the table,) "the heiress-presumptive of the Crown, not in the hands of a person now near to me." (Here the King turned in an angry manner and glanced at the Duchess of Kent, who sat at his side.) He continued his angry tirade, to the effect that he had been insulted by the Duchess having kept away her daughter from his Court, and commanded that in future the Princess should, upon all occasions, appear. The Duchess of Kent received this brutal outburst with dignified silence, but the warm-hearted Princess burst into tears.

Some shot themselves and some went mad, all for love of the virgin Queen. One gentleman of position was reduced to weeding the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens in the hope of obtaining a sight of her, and when the Queen left for Buckingham Palace, he had his phaeton in readiness, and drove in front of her carriage all the way to town. He continued to make himself so obtrusive that the authorities were obliged to take him in hand. Charles Dickens was one of the youths who had a severe attack of Queen fever; happily he recovered or we should not have received anything from his pen beyond "The Pickwick Papers." His youthful aberration must have come to the great novelist's memory with amusement when, at the climax of his fame, he was commanded to lunch with the Queen at Windsor, and received from her hands a copy of her Majesty's "Tour in the Highlands," inscribed with the words: "From the humblest to the most distinguished author in England."

The Queen's anxiety to protect lambs from what she conceived to be premature killing resulted in rather an amusing fiasco some years ago. She had been reading gloomy articles in the newspapers about the decrease of English sheep, and she immediately attributed it to the excessive slaughter of very young lambs, and gave orders that no lamb was to be used in the royal household. The price of meat at once fell to 4 pence a pound, and it became necessary to explain to the Queen that the consumption of lamb was not the cause of the trouble, it was a question of breeding, and she then withdrew her mandate.

Chatfield-Taylor in Spain.*

Mr. Chatfield-Taylor knows his Spain. His point of view is widely removed from that of the average tourist, or, indeed, from that of any tourist whatever. He has made the country his own, its history, ancient and modern, its cities and provincial towns, above all its people, from its nobles and statesmen down—or up—to its peasants, whom he thinks "the redeeming feature of Spanish society." Since philosophers tell us there can be no knowledge without love, it is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Chatfield-Taylor loves his Spain, and in these vivid though desultory sketches, corrects not a few of our less sympathetically formed impressions. "Spaniards," he says, "are probably less understood in America than any people of Europe. In fact, the popular conception of the Spaniard is of a sinister scoundrel wrapped in a cloak, who smokes cigarettes and commits dark deeds—a sort of comic opera villain, whose passion is cruelty. * * * As a matter of fact, human nature is much the same the world over, and the Spaniard is very much like other men, save that he is down on his luck."

Mr. Chatfield-Taylor proceeds to illustrate his assertions by telling many charming things of the courtesy and real kindness of the Spaniard, not only to his equals, but—rarer grace—to his inferiors.

The chapter on "Spanish Sports" is, naturally, principally devoted to bull fighting. The author tells us that he "remembers distinctly a young Spanish officer who had just witnessed a Yale-Princeton football game, saying that he considered the sport barbarous and cruel, and totally unfit for gentlemen," and adds "That same man was an ardent 'aficionado' of bull fighting."

We are told, too, that bull fights are not only given on behalf of hospitals, but that one was actually held for the Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals!

Yet the author's description of the bull fight, though given with a light touch, is, to the last degree, repulsive, and he is forced to admit: "It is impossible to defend the national sport of Spain. * * * A nation's sports are largely typical of its character, and a people capable of tolerating bull fighting is incapable of civilization in its highest sense."

It is usually edifying and not often pleasant to "see oursels as ithers see us." For the Spaniard's feeling in regard to our national attitude in the matter of the Cuban war, and for his general impression of "Los Yankees," we refer the curious to the fascinating little volume itself.

We note, in passing, a peculiar and frequent use of the indefinite pronoun "one," to refer very definitely to the author's own personality; as "The first dance one attended in Madrid was a small and informal affair"; "A supper party given during the time of one's visit, was discussed," &c.; "Upon inquiring his calling, one learned that he was a contractor for bull's meat," &c. We would suggest that, in the next edition of the sketches, the modest author boldly assume the "I"; also that he compassionate the ignorance of his readers and translate some, at least, of his Spanish terms. It requires not a little ingenuity to discover the meaning of "Brurero," "baile flamenco," "copas of manzanilla or aguardiente," "taberna," "navajos," "conocedores," "encierro," and a host of others. One would rather read, lazily steeped in the atmosphere of Spain, without, perforce, learning so much Spanish, according to the Sauveur method!

*THE LAND OF THE CASTANET. By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

A Great Soldier's Story.*

A career which, beginning on a New England farm, culminates in the command of the United States Army, cannot fail to be of extraordinary interest. When it is added that such a career was achieved by one who at the outset of the civil war was only a subaltern of volunteers, without the advantage of a West Point training, and amid the competition of the thousands of gallant and skillful officers whom the civil war developed, it will seem all the more remarkable.

But Gen. Miles came honestly by his military traits. His first ancestor in this country, who migrated from Wales, was not only the minister of the First Baptist Church in Massachusetts, but Captain of a company formed for defense in King Philip's War, at "Myles's Garrison," and both his great-grandfather and grandfather were soldiers of the Revolution. In the civil war, where he was four times wounded, once most dangerously in the groin, and at another time in the throat, young Miles was noted for incessant activity and for quickness of perception and skill in taking up positions on the battlefield. He rose to the command of the First Division of the Second Corps, in which, according to Fox, the well-known military statistician, "more men were killed and wounded than in any other division of the Union Army, East or West."

Coming out of that war a Major General of Volunteers and a Colonel in the regular army, he supplemented his extraordinary record by an unparalleled series of Indian campaigns and victories, defeating successively the Southern Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches; the Sioux of many different bands, and the Northern Cheyennes; the Nez Percés, the Bannocks, and, finally, the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Apaches. He was the conqueror of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, Joseph, Geronimo, Natchez, and many other renowned Indian fighters, and he crowned this great career by suppressing the dangerous Messiah outbreak of 1890 and the Chicago riots of 1894.

On all these manifold events of an extraordinary career, both "the big wars that make ambition virtue" and the varied incidents of frontier life, Gen. Miles touches in the book before us, yet often, as in the experience of the civil war, with a soldierly reticence that makes the reader wish for more details. But Gen. Miles finds room for many observations on the history and character of the red men and on the progress of settlement and civilization, which he took so prominent a part in protecting. There are touches of humor, and there are incidents of hunting and other adventure. The problems of irrigation and transportation, too, are discussed, while the wealth of illustration aids in giving the volume a popular character, and the personal story is largely interwoven with a general account of the development of the great West.

*PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF GEN. NELSON A. MILES. Embracing a Brief View of the Civil War and the Story of His Indian Campaigns, with Comments on the Exploration, Development, and Progress of Our Great Western Empire. Copiously Illustrated by Frederick Remington and others. Chicago and New York: The Werner Company.

A Mother's Idea of a Club.

From "Margaret Ogilvie." J. M. Barrie.

"But you should have heard my mother on clubs. Often have I heard her on them. 'Thirty pounds is what he will have to pay the first year, and £10 a year after that.' 'But the difficulty is in becoming a member; they are very particular about whom they elect, and I dare say I shall not get in.' 'Well, I'm but a poor crittur, (not being a member of a club,) but I think I can tell you to make your mind easy on that head. You'll get in, I'se uphaud; and your £30 will get in, too!' Then the time arrives when I was elected, and I thought it wisdom to send my sister up stairs with the news. My mother was ironing, and made no comment, unless with the iron, which I could hear rattling more violently in its box. Presently I heard her laughing—at me undoubtedly—but she had recovered control over her face before she came down stairs to congratulate me sarcastically. 'This was grand news,' she said, without a twinkle; 'and I must write and thank the committee, the noble critturs!' I saw behind her mask, and maintained a dignified silence, but she would have another shot at me. 'And tell them,' she said from the door, 'you were doubtful of being elected, but your auld mother had aye a mighty confidence they would snick you in.'"

LITERARY AND ART SALES

Look into "your uncle's" on the Bowery and you may often see a medal, or a decoration, or a clasp, which once on a time belonged to some brave man. These badges of honor come from all parts of the world, and are stranded in a New York pawnbroker's window. There are, however, collectors in New York, and some times prizes are found in strange places. Richard Harding Davis delights in such relics, and has any number of rare decorations, which he has picked up on his travels. You might fancy that the recipient of these honors would be loath to part with such tangible proof of individual prowess, but as the French philosopher wrote, "singular is the man who has not at one time or other in his life pledged his watch." There was a sale in London of such medals and decorations, and they brought the following prices: South Africa, 1851, Sir H. G. Smith's medal for gallantry, £14; small silver medal, for services in the Deccan, 1784, £17 10s.; another similar, £18 5s.; silver medal of the Hon. East India Company, granted to native troops for services in Egypt in 1801, rare, £18 10s.; silver-gilt medal of the H. E. I. C. for the capture of Java, £19; George III. large silver medal presented to North American Indian chiefs for services during the War of Independence, rare, £16 10s.; a group of medals and decorations of a field officer and K. C. B. for the Peninsula campaign—gold medal for Vittoria and clasp for Pyrenees, the Peninsula medal, four clasps, badge of a K. C. B., cross for the battle of Albrera, given by Ferdinand of Spain, (an enameled gold cross;) cross for the Peninsula campaign, given by John of Portugal, and the decoration for the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, given by John of Portugal, £40.

In London last week there was a sale of autograph letters of distinguished persons, which brought good prices. In the collection were these: A series of autograph letters of John Locke, the celebrated philosopher, mostly referring to business matters, £155; letter of Robert Burns, signed, to James Candlish, a student of physic, Glasgow, 10 guineas; another letter, signed, sent to Col. Fullarton on Oct. 3, 1791, £12 5s.; signed letter of Dr. Samuel Johnson to Thomas Cumins, May 25, 1774, £5 17s. 6d.; signed letter to Alexander Hamilton on political matters, of George Washington, 1790, £6 15s.; Gen. John Burgoyne, General in American war, to Lord North, an interesting letter, signed, and dated Oct. 10, 1775, £8; signed letter of Edgar Allan Poe to Leonard Wilkins, £4 18s.; letter of Mrs. Sarah Siddons to Lord Edward FitzGerald, signed, sending him a waistcoat of her own working, which she begs he will do her the honor to accept, £10; Nelson correspondence: Lord Nelson, A. L. S. Victory, March 29, 1805, to Gen. Villettes, complaining of the want of sloops of war, £6 15s.; another, signed, to the Rev. Dixon Hoste, at Godwic Hall, Norfolk, written with his left hand, Nov. 18, 1800, £5 5s.; letter of Lord Nelson to T. Pollard, referring to the "Sale of a postboat," signed "Horatio Nelson," Agamemnon, at sea, June 10, 1794, £5 5s.; Nelson, (Lord,) A. L., (with his left hand,) signed "Horatio Nelson," to his wife, written before he became acquainted with Lady Hamilton, £8 15s.; autograph letter of Lady Emma Hamilton, of March 4, 1813, signed, to the Right Hon. George Rose, referring "to a most infamous falsehood raised against mine Honor and that of the Brave and Virtuous Nelson," £21.

At a recent sale in London some very scarce colored engravings, with rare prints, were disposed of, and brought large prices. Among the principal lots were the following: A bacchante, after Reynolds, engraved by J. R. Smith, printed in colors, £46 10s.; "Juvenile Retirement," and "Children Bathing," after Hoppner, mezzotints, by J. Ward, £51; "Bacchanalians and Nymphs," engraved by Bartolozzi, after Angelica Kaufman, £19; "The Sportsman's Return," after Hoppner, mezzotint, by C. Turner, colors, £15 10s.; "Lady Louisa Manners," after Hoppner, mezzotint, by C. Turner, £26; "Lady Heathcote," after Cosway, in colors, £35; "The English Fireside" and "The French Fireside," by Tomkins, in colors, £19; "Matrimony," after Williams, in colors, £17; "Russia and France," by Nutter, in colors, 13 guineas.

Winter.

Far in the north, the wandering moon looks down
Upon a frozen sea and frozen land,
A dreary, barren waste, where strange fires play
Across a sunless sky, among the keen,
Clear-glittering stars; and far to southward drive
The snow clouds, and the bitter north winds howl
Through mountain glens, and break the forest trees.
The furious waves tear at the crumbling cliffs,
And many a prayer is said for those at sea,
And many a ship goes down in sight of shore,
In dim gray twilights of December days.
And with December days comes that glad feast
We keep to Him who brought our life to light.
So, when the night is darkest, dawn is near!
—MARY A. M. MARKS in Good Words.

Hidden knowledge differs little from ignorance.—Horace.

Books will speak plain when counsellors blanch.—Bacon.

ROGER SHERMAN.

His Early Life as Surveyor and His Services to the Republic*

Roger Sherman's ancestry was English, and the family belonged to Dedham of Essex County. As trade in middle-class England gave the names, the Shermans were clothiers, or what we call to-day woolen manufacturers. William M. Evarts, who had the Sherman blood in his veins, found out that there was some of the Sherman stock in Lord Rosebery. The first Shearman, or Sherman, who came to New England was Captain John, who settled in Watertown, Mass., some time in 1634. One of John's sons was William, born in 1692, and he was the father of Roger. In a deed of land this William Sherman is designated as "a cordwainer."

The date of Roger Sherman's birth is April 19, 1721, (O. S.,) and the place was Newtown, Mass. In 1725 Roger's father moved to Stoughton, and occupied part of a tract of some seventy-five acres, which became his homestead, and here the future statesman lived for the first twenty-two years of his life. He learned the shoemaker's craft from his father and worked on the farm. His education was what the common schools afforded. Early in his life, however, Roger Sherman was a student, and it is recorded "that he was accustomed to sit at his work with an open book before him, devoting to study every moment that his eyes could be spared from the occupation in which he was engaged." That he had early in life some acquaintance with Latin and Greek seems to be evident. "His love of Bible study must have made him desirous of reading the New Testament in Greek."

Roger Sherman's father died in 1741. Little is known, however, of Roger Sherman's younger life in Stoughton. In 1743 the family moved to New Milford, and it is said that Roger "performed the journey on foot, carrying the tools of his trade with him." In 1745 Roger was appointed Surveyor of Lands for the County of New Haven, in which New Milford was included. The emolument derived from this surveyorship must have been fairly large, and he held the place for ten years. The occupation led him to invest in land, and, being a singularly clear-sighted man, he took advantage of the opportunity and soon became one of the largest buyers and sellers of land in the town, and early in life must have been quite well-to-do, since we hear of him paying £2,000 for land in New Milford. In 1748 he began to take an active part in town affairs, and filled all sorts of offices. He was in different years Grand Juryman, list taker, leather sealer, fence viewer, Selectman, gauger, Treasurer, clerk pro tem., and represented the town in various matters before the General Assembly and before the County Court.

Being of a religious turn of mind, with great business ability, Roger Sherman represented various committees for churches in the adjoining towns. The first stone building in the village of New Milford was erected by William Sherman in 1750, and the business of a general country merchant was carried on by him and his brother, Roger. In 1756 William died, and Roger continued the business till 1760. Roger Sherman's first published writing is of 1752, a pamphlet entitled "A Caveat Against Injustice; or, An Enquiry into the Evil Consequences of a Fluctuating Medium of Exchange." The pamphlet has for the name of the writer, "Phileunomos," and it was printed by Henry De Forest, in King Street, New York. But before that he had been a publisher of almanacs, which, beginning in 1750, were concluded in 1761. He was mathematician enough to calculate two lunar eclipses.

What were the circumstances which led Roger Sherman to study law are not known, but Mr. Boutell writes "that his mind was so constituted that he was instinctively drawn to it." He was admitted to practice at Litchfield in February, 1754, and the year afterward became a Justice of the Peace. The beginning of his political career was in 1755, when chosen to represent New Milford in the General Assembly, and he entered the Legislature when he was thirty-five years of age.

We all know what were the influences of the union of the Colonies, when war was anticipated with France, and how a confederation was mooted. Then for the first time came the idea that the various Colonies might have some form of government which was their own. Roger Sherman spent eighteen years in New Milford and prospered. In 1761 he moved to New Haven. There he did not resume the law, but went again into business, and was highly successful. Roger Sherman was the first Mayor of New Haven. Once more his legal studies were called upon, and in 1766 he became a Judge of the Superior Court, "and was reappointed to that office for twenty-three years, until he resigned to take a seat in the Congress of the United States."

The part Roger Sherman took hereafter in the early troubles with Great Britain is better known than is his early history. Forming a part of the Continental Congress, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, his services were of the most remarkable kind. The author gives in detail his action in Congress and the many measures he advocated. This estimate of him is an extract from the diary of Ezra Stiles, who was President of Yale College, written July 23, 1793, on the occasion of the death of Roger Sherman, and it gives a perfect idea of the man: "He was formed for thinking and acting; his law and politics were peculiarly adapted to his genius. * * * He was exemplary for piety and serious religion, and was a good divine. * * * He was far from all enthusiasm. He was calm, sedate, and very discerning and judicious. He went through all the grades of public life, and grew in them all and filled every office with propriety, ability, and, though not with showy brilliancy, yet with a dignity which arises from doing everything right. He was an extraordinary man, a venerable uncorrupted patriot."

Mr. Boutell acknowledges his indebtedness to the Hon. George F. Hoar, a grandson of Roger Sherman, for the use of a collection of letters and documents relating to his illustrious grandsire. What the author has done in an excellent manner is to show the services rendered by Sherman in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Especially interesting is it to follow Roger Sherman in his action, whereby the compromise was made by which representation according to population was secured. Mr. Boutell explains more fully than ever was attempted before what was the exact part taken by Roger Sherman in those debates. His was a "life devoted to the public service. He was content to do his duty, and unmindful to preserve a record of what he had done."

One of the most curious documents that have been preserved connected with Roger Sherman's proceedings as a Justice of the Peace is a complaint made before him by two Grand Jurors "of the riotous conduct of Benedict Arnold and ten others on Jan. 29, 1766, in breaking into a dwelling house and seizing one Peter Bales, and stripping him of his clothing, fastening him to a whipping post, and beating him in a shocking, cruel, and dangerous manner; on which complaint Roger Sherman issued a warrant for the arrest of the offenders, who were brought before him and bound over for trial."

Mrs. Sherman was visiting her husband at the seat of government, was invited by Gen. Washington to a dinner party, and was conducted into dinner by the General and had the seat of honor on his right. Mme. Hancock was one of the guests. She thought that that distinction was due to her, and complained of the slight a day or two after to Gen. Washington's secretary, who repeated her grievance to Gen. Washington. He replied that it was his privilege to give his arm to the handsomest woman in the room. Whether the explanation was conveyed to Mme. Hancock, and if so, whether it tended to lessen her annoyance, does not appear.

ISAAC SHERMAN TO ROGER SHERMAN.—"Brookline Fort, at Sewall's Point, Sept. 8, 1775. Honored Sir: * * * I should esteem it a great favor to be informed as soon as possible of the plan preferred by the Continental Congress for raising troops for the ensuing campaign. Whether I could obtain the command of a regiment, if I could raise one. There are a number of things I stand in great need of, which cannot easily be procured here but at a very extravagant price; should be glad if you could furnish me with a genteel hanger, a yard and a half of superfine scarlet broadcloth, with suitable trimmings, for a coat of uniform, and a piece of Holland."

At family prayers, Roger Sherman boxed the ears of one of the children, who was making a disturbance. Thereupon his mother, whose mind had become enfeebled by age, walked across the room and boxed his ears, saying: "You strike your child, and I strike mine." The worship went on as if nothing had happened.

A farmer called at the house one day to sell some cider. Roger Sherman having made some inquiry about the quality of the cider, the farmer stormed and swore at a furious rate. Finding Sherman perfectly unmoved at his tirades, he looked up at him in astonishment, exclaiming: "The devil himself could not provoke you."

On one occasion, as a member of a committee in the Continental Congress for investigating fraud in army contracts, he showed so much practical knowledge about the manufacture of shoes that he was asked how he acquired it. He replied: "I was formerly a shoemaker myself."

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*THE LIFE OF ROGER SHERMAN. By Louis Henry Boutell. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

Woodrow Wilson's Essays.*

The title "Mere Literature" is an unfortunate one, as it fixes upon the whole collection of Woodrow Wilson's essays the name given to the poorest of these. It is a pity for a serious and gifted writer to juggle with words and array "scholar" and "scientist" against "artist" and "seer," as if to be a scholar fixed the limit of one's mind by rule and equation, and to be an artist precluded an accurate and careful method.

Probably Prof. Wilson's somewhat impatient rejection of "science" and "scholarship" is based on the feeling that Lowell expressed when he said that language should be a ladder to literature, and not literature a ladder to language, and that he would rather a young man were "intimate with the genius of the Greek dramatic poets than with the meters of their choruses," although he added, with his plain good sense: "I should be glad to have him on easy terms with both." But Lowell was never quite patient enough with his meters to be in the first degree a poet, and it is possible that in his histories Prof. Wilson gives almost too free a rein to his imagination. It is certainly a wild flight of fancy to assume that a thoroughgoing scholar dare not reflect, nor should we care too confidingly to accept this recipe for immortality.

"Let a man but have beauty in his heart, and, believing something with his might, put it forth arrayed as he sees it, the lights and shadows falling upon it on his page as they fall upon it in his heart, and he may die assured that that beauty will not pass away out of the world."

In fact, one feels painfully that in his essay on "Mere Literature," Prof. Wilson reveals the secret of his own weakness as a historian. "You must produce in color," he says, "with the touch of imagination which lifts what you write away from the dull levels of mere exposition. Black-and-white sketches may serve some purpose of the artist, but very little of actual nature is in mere black and white. Nothing is ever conceived completely when conceived so grayly, without suffusion of real light." What a confession for one who claims to be the champion of art! And it is a creed as dangerous for the young writer as it is for the young painter. There are many merits in the "dull level of mere exposition," and entirely to forswear the plain and patient statement of plain and simple fact is something like laying down a rule to eat nothing without sugar and cream—not even corned beef.

It is not until Prof. Wilson reaches Bagehot and Burke that he gives the reader anything like wholesome meat; and concerning Bagehot he is not enlightening, although there is some clever characterization—this, for example: "Bagehot is the embodiment of witty common sense; all the movements of his mind illustrate that vivacious sanity which he has himself called 'animated moderation.'"

Burke, however, is a genius after Prof. Wilson's own heart, and he renders him full justice. As a boy Burke turned his back on system and discipline, and read books too eagerly to read them very exactly. The course of events gave to this type of mind its opportunity. The American war for independence and the French Revolution were subjects demanding eloquence and a firm grasp of large principles—exact scholarship could very well be postponed. Under the influence of Burke's rich Irish sentiment and ringing phrases, Prof. Wilson loses the irritability of a special pleader, and shows himself at his genial best.

The essay entitled "The Course of American History" throws an interesting light upon Prof. Wilson's point of view as a historian. He has conceived the idea—not without reason—that our histories give only imperfectly the story of the South and West in tracing the outline of the Nation's development. It is not impossible that Prof. Wilson has some intention of himself becoming the historian who shall restore the just proportion, but there must first be a careful groundwork of accurate fact prepared by some poor grubber content—according to Prof. Wilson—to "prepare for oblivion" that the man of fancy may win immortality.

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*MERE LITERATURE AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Woodrow Wilson. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Molly Elliot Seawell's Washington.*

Of late years boys have been heard to say that Washington was "no good," and they didn't care to hear about him; and in this irreverent age they said this thing and lived. Now, the trouble is not that they had heard too much about Washington, but that they had heard about him in the wrong way. The inevitable reaction that keeps the balance in literature as in everything else has at last set in.

For older minds Mr. Worthington Ford's splendid edition of the writings of Washington has infused life into a figure of too waxen perfectness, and Mr. Paul Ford has prepared for the general reader an unvarnished portrait of our National hero which he calls "the true George Washington," and which is certainly a new George Washington to the present generation. Simultaneously with the latter book appears Miss Molly Elliot Seawell's "Virginia Cavalier," which will do much, we think, toward restoring Washington to his proper place in the hearts of his little countrymen. It is a wholesome, hearty story, written with spirit and bright with local color. Miss Seawell knows her Virginia, and this gives her a distinct advantage by enabling her to introduce not only the local legends of Washington's boyhood, but also the living, breathing, inimitable image of a true Virginia slave boy. We fancy most boys will graciously accept Miss Seawell's "George," with his fine blue eyes, his fair head, and his graceful manner, but there is no shadow of doubt about their acceptance of "Billy." About his master there may linger a suspicion of the heavy atmosphere of the cherry-tree episode; but "Billy" makes everything right by his undisputable humanity. His very adoration for "Marse George" has in it the touch of histrionic extravagance which is as the breath of life to the negro.

Then, too, boys who are boys, will have no trouble in understanding the lesson in temper keeping involved in the fencing experience between Lance and George, and they will like the keen wit of the young Virginian in the fight with the Indians in Lord Fairfax's hallway. The difference between the fighting of the English veterans and that of the Virginians under General Braddock is described in a way to appeal to a wide-awake young mind, and the same young mind will in consequence be apt more clearly to appreciate certain phases of the Revolution. These are a few of the reasons why we consider "A Virginia Cavalier" a valuable book in its unpretending way, and why we prefer to welcome it unreservedly in place of picking flaws in it.

Miss Seawell might, however, have inclined enough to the exact method to remember the age of her characters from one chapter to the next. On Page 154 we find young William Fairfax "a merry youngster, a year or two older than George," a little further on we find George "nearing his nineteenth birthday," when William is a "handsome young man of eighteen." Nor can we quite understand Miss Seawell's idea in substituting Lance for Gist in the experience with the raft. But these are details, and she has been singularly successful in the main attempt, which was to overcome the effect of the ponderous accounts of Washington's bright boyhood that have lodged in the infant mind.

The illustrations also are fortunate in rendering the quaint charm of the eighteenth century costume and type. Have we changed to suit our surroundings? Certainly we could not live up to the dress of our forefathers either in face or manner.

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*A VIRGINIA CAVALIER. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Lights.

The great lights flared in the city's street
And myriads passed beneath their rays—
Not one looked up with a gladness meet
Or uttered a word of praise.

A rushlight shone in a forest drear
Mid clouds of blinding snow and sleet—
And one praised God, for its shining there
Safe led his wandering feet.
—ADA IDDINGS GALE in the January Chautauquan.

A Fly-Leaf Poem.

Any Husband to any Wife": Written in a Copy of the single volume edition of Browning.

Through you I learned how love may be
The quiet joy of every day,
The courage of the arduous way
That, smiling, crowns each victory.

So, 'tis a grave delight to me
To give you, dear, the treasured page
Of him who, foremost in our age,
Sang Love's immortal mastery.
—D., in The Academy.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF WILLIAM BARTON ROGERS. Edited by his wife, with the assistance of William T. Sedgwick. 12mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Two volumes. $4.

THE SULTAN AND THE POWERS. By the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, M. A. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE JESUITS' RELATIONS AND ALLIED DOCUMENTS. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. 8vo. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company. Vol. II.

A HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND OF MERCHANT SHIPPING IN RELATION TO THE NAVY. By M. Oppenheim. 8vo. New York: John Lane; The Bodley Head. Vol. I. $6.

HARRIET STARR CANNON, FIRST MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE SISTERHOOD OF ST. MARY. A Brief Memoir. By Morgan Dix. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

AN ESSAY ON ROBERT BURNS. By Thomas Carlyle. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 20c.

HANDBOOK OF GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY. By George Castegnier, B. S., B. L. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

Fiction.

MASSASOIT. By Alma Holman Burton. 12mo. New York: The Morse Company.

SOLOMON CROW'S CHRISTMAS POCKETS AND OTHER TALES. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Miscellaneous.

THE HAMILTON FAC SIMILES OF MANUSCRIPTS: The Monroe Doctrine, &c. 4to. New York: The Public Opinion Company. $1.50.

THE BIRELOT. 18mo. Portland: Thomas B. Mosher. Vol. II.

MESSAGES OF TO-DAY TO THE MEN OF TO-MORROW. By George C. Lorimer, D. D. 8vo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.50.

ENGLISH SYNOPSIS AND AUTONYMS. By James C. Fernald. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE FAITH BY WHICH WE STAND. Sermons by the Rev. John Tunis. 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.

A STRONG MAN ARMED. By Walter Phelps Dodge. 12mo. London: Simkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kentt & Co.

IMMENSEE. Von Theodore Storm. Edited for School Use. By F. A. Dauer. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and a lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1897.

A Byron Revival.

With two editions of Byron about to make their appearance—editions in the sense that they contain new matter and have had important editorial handling—it would seem clear enough that a revival of interest in Byron is upon us. There can be no question that interest in this poet has declined in marked degree within the past quarter of a century. He has thus gone through the experience to which most authors have yielded, Shakespeare among the number, and a revival would seem to be now his due.

Such indifference has the public in general been showing him that one may not, without surprise, read of the positive sadness which his early death caused among some of the strongest minds of his time. Carlyle, for example, wrote a letter to Jane Walsh, in which he appears almost to be shedding tears that such a gifted being should die in his early prime, "while so many men with souls of mud and clay are permitted to fill up their existence to its utmost bounds."

One of the new editions will be edited by the Earl of Lovelace, the poet's grandson, and the son of that Ada who was "sole daughter of my house and heart," the other by Mr. W. E. Henley. As it was John Murray II. who brought out the old seventeen-volume edition of Byron, so is it Mr. John Murray IV. who will issue the Earl of Lovelace's edition. It has been said that but for the publisher, "Childe Harold," would have appeared anonymously. It is by no means improbable that Lord Byron patronized the first John Murray and was uncommonly top-lofty toward him. Murray had, however, real admiration for Byron's poetry, and would comment to the poet on certain glowing passages when Byron would say: "You think that a good idea, do you Murray?" Whereupon my Lord would begin fencing with his walking stick and prod nice books along Murray's shelves in his private office. Murray Secundus used to say that he "was often glad when he had got rid of him."

Mr. Henley's edition, while it may not contain some of the new matter which the Earl of Lovelace will be able to supply for Murray, is certain to be an example of thorough editing. The first volume of it has recently arrived in this country, and will be issued here this month by George E. Croscup & Co. of 114 Fifth Avenue. The edition is limited to 250 copies, of which 150 have already been taken in England, the remaining 100 having been reserved for America. While retaining the English imprint, the American apportionment will have the additional value of containing special illustrations, plates for which are already finished.

In the preface it is stated that the edition is reprinted from Moore, Dallas, Leigh Hunt, Hodgson, and others, and is practically the first reissue that has appeared for nearly seventy years. The editor points out that in one sense Byron has been grossly over-annotated, while in another his work cries out for annotation. In preparing the commentary, Moore and others have been drawn on wherever possible, and some new matter has been added. Particular attention is paid to a juster apprehension of the quality and temper of Byron's environment and a more intimate understanding of Byron's character and achievement has been sought after.

The appearance of these two elaborate editions may or may not signalize a marked revival for Byron; but they at least show us what the publishers think about it. Byron's decline may seem unjust to many of us, and even unaccountable, but the fact is there. We may see it better than we can explain it. Byron belonged to a romantic age, an age of expansion, an age of new freedom and new hopes for the human race. If he did not voice this as acceptably as Coleridge and Wordsworth voiced it in some of their earlier verse, he did represent the new spirit of personal independence, the assertion of individuality, that followed in its train. We may say that Byron wrote too rapidly to write always well, that he often showed not what liberty could do, but how license could run to evil things; but there remained in him the true fire and energy of a great spirit, the passion of a strong and indomitable soul, a breadth and grandeur to which poetic genius seldom has risen in the literature of any one tongue.

An Enlightened Publisher.

Accurate knowledge of the characters and ideals of men is not so often to be obtained from their autobiographies and morbidly analytical "confessions" as from the unintentional and unconscious self-revelations which they sometimes make in the performance of a task in which no direct personal reference is to be found. It is true, also, that in giving his own impressions of his life and surroundings, a writer often produces quite a contrary impression on an attentive and critical reader.

Mr. Barrie, for instance, has revealed his own tenderness and loyalty and beautifully old-fashioned filial spirit in his portrait of that wisest and cleverest of all the wise and clever Thrums people, Margaret Ogilvy, and Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare, while describing, in his recently published memoirs, his amiable submission to the eminently respectable monsters who composed his family circle, excites only pity for a boy in whose make-up there was so little of the high and manly spirit which we associate with youth, and something approaching contempt for the man who was so lacking in the ordinary instincts of men as to exploit the crimes and faults of his nearest relatives for the edification of strangers, while it is a stronger feeling than dislike that he wins for the adored woman to whose apron-strings he was so long and so securely tied.

An example of involuntary autobiography widely dissimilar to either of these is the scholarly work on "Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages," of which the second and final volume has just been brought out by Mr. George Haven Putnam. In this almost monumental compilation of recondite knowledge a discouraged and pessimistic public may, and should, find clear proof that the time has returned for publishers to see in their trade something besides its pecuniary aspects, and that now and then they can turn aside from the cares and harassments incident to the conduct of a great commercial enterprise and dwell upon the aesthetic and historical phases of their work.

The book reveals Mr. Putnam, not as the man of business and of nothing else, which the modern publisher, with considerable injustice, is supposed by a large part of the public to have become, but as worthy to rank with the ancient printers who, partly from inclination and more from necessity, were in the habit of performing analogous tasks in the interests of letters. It is a book which will appeal to a comparatively small class of readers, a fact which renders all the more admirable its undertaking and completion by one whose time and energy are presumably of pecuniary value.

It is refreshing in this age, when so much that is ignoble in literature is allowed to see the light, to read in Mr. Putnam's pages of the high ideals, the scholarship, the scrupulous honesty, and limitless generosity of an Estienne or a Froben; and it is well to have portrayed again the consequences of ignorance and bigotry, as in his vigorous account of the persistent hostility of the Church toward the printing press. Protestants, hardly less than Catholics, long saw in the new invention a dangerous engine for the dissemination of knowledge among the classes which it was regarded as safer to keep in mental darkness, and Mr. Putnam's researches have brought to light, or at least together, many intensely interesting details of the persecution to which the early publishers were subjected.

Participants in the struggle for an effective international copyright will find themselves indebted to Mr. Putnam for a careful and complete review of the slow growth of the conception, not only among the people at large and among publishers, but also in the minds of authors, that he who writes produces property no less than he who cultivates a field or builds a house. He shows how a long series of regulations, some royal, some legislative, and all unjust, finally resulted, toward the end of the seventeenth century, in the formulation of what is recognizable as a sort of copyright. Literary piracy, on the other hand, began almost as soon as there were any books to steal, and such distinguished printers as the Elzevirs reduced the robbery of authors to a regular business habit.

Stevenson at Saranac Lake.

The London Academy gives an account of Robert Louis Stevenson when he was at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, during 1887-8. He was living there with Dr. E. L. Trudeau, who was both friend and physician. To Dr. Trudeau he gave a copy of all his books, and on them wrote impromptu verses in amusing doggerel. In "Treasure Island" he wrote what shows that Stevenson's idea was that this book was intended rather for young than for old readers:

"I could not choose a patron for each one,
But this, perhaps, is chiefly for your son."

"Kidnapped," we know, Stevenson liked the best of his books, and here is the verse:

"Here is the one sound page of all my writing,
The one I'm proud of and that I delight in."

Of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" he says:

"Trudeau was all the Winter at my side,
I never spied the nose of Dr. Hyde."

This is his rhyme on "Prince Otto":

"This is my only love tale, this 'Prince Otto,'
Which some folks like to read and others not to."

Then in that inimitable volume, "Travels with a Donkey," this is the amusing couplet:

"It blew, it rained, it thawed, it snowed, it thundered—
Which was the Donkey? I have often wondered."

Trying to "Place" Whitman.

The effort to "place" Walt Whitman in his proper relation to English literature is continued with unabated zeal, but with no present prospect of a satisfactory solution of the problems that must be solved before the exact standing of Whitman as a poet can be decided upon. The two latest contributions to the already large and bewildering library of Whitman books are both interesting and relatively important. One of them, however, "Walt Whitman, the Man," by Thomas Donaldson, (New York, Francis P. Harper,) scarcely demands the close attention of reviewers. It is an amiable and "chatty" work, confessedly biographical rather than critical, and indeed not to be seriously considered as a critical work at all, because Mr. Donaldson is avowedly a prejudiced admirer of the Camden poet, and because, moreover, his manner hardly possesses the moderation of the critic.

He dwells very minutely upon all the little facts of Whitman's not eventful life and eccentric conduct, and, as an intimate acquaintance of the man for nearly twenty years, he has accumulated enough good stuff to fill a volume of nearly 300 pages. From Mr. Donaldson the world can learn finally that Whitman, though not a rollicking or convivial man, and in no popular sense of the word a "good fellow," was invariably genial with all men, cherished no enmities, if he formed no close attachments, was exceedingly clean in his personal habits, and never ate with his knife. He bathed every day and used warm water. The impression made upon the public mind by certain much discussed passages in "Leaves of Grass" that he was immoral Mr. Donaldson attempts to remove, and probably his attempt will be successful enough with all who read the book. He also strives to correct a once prevalent idea that Whitman was a parasite and a seeker for alms. Letters now introduced show pretty clearly that the poet was not instrumental in the various movements which led to the subscription in England of certain sums of money for his support. Mr. Donaldson's book is particularly rich in its selections of hitherto unpublished letters, some of them from men whose greatness is not disputed, and in fac similes of autograph documents and bits of manuscript. But as an account of Walt Whitman's literary career and a statement of its aims and its result from the point of view of a well-seasoned admirer, Mr. Donaldson's volume of anecdote and gossip is not fairly to be compared with "Whitman, a Study," by John Burroughs, (New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Mr. Burroughs's book, which would be more useful if supplied with a good index, is divided into several parts, in themselves subdivided into chapters, and treating of the poet, personally and biographically, of his ruling ideas and aims, his self-reliance, his relation to art and literature, to life and morals, to culture, science, and religion, to his country and his times. But, as if fearing that even this ample treatment of the subject was insufficient, Mr. Burroughs has a preliminary essay in which he covers the field succinctly and also a final chapter in which he reviews, briefly, the whole subject. The titles of his various subdivisions are somewhat misleading, for Mr. Burroughs has not found it possible to keep strictly to his classification.

It goes without saying that his book is interesting and eloquent and an excellent example of that literary culture against which it seems to be some sort of argument, and a model so far as tasteful English prose can be, of literary form which the author asserts is not essential in writing. Perhaps, in thus attributing radical opinions to Mr. Burroughs, we have misinterpreted the meaning of some of his chapters, though unintentionally. This book about Whitman, like some other books and smaller essays devoted to a kindly examination of his rough, barbaric utterances, is inevitably paradoxical. John Burroughs possesses in a high degree the very qualities he praises or seems to praise Whitman for lacking, and he also has found it impossible to explain satisfactorily to an unprejudiced reader the baseness and indecency of much of his subject's work. Clearly, Mr. Burroughs does not personally sympathize with the huge, untamed animalism in Whitman's nature, and his endeavor to account for its expression in his writings on the ground that the poet identified himself individually with all the multitudinous elements that make up an uncouth and teeming democracy, is too vague to be assuring. That nobody who has given heed to the subject now believes the baser parts of Whitman's work to be autobiographical goes without saying, and so many words, well chosen though they be, to explain that branch of the subject were hardly necessary.

Probably cultivated men and women who read this volume, (and we earnestly commend it to all such as good reading,) will receive from it the impression that Mr. Burroughs, himself a man of keener and finer sensibilities than Whitman, grew early to admire the poet personally because of his large "naturalness," and so became inevitably a student and admirer of his works; but that in this most praiseworthy effort to analyze the works and appreciate their value he has still left much of them incomprehensible and been unable to justify the writing and publication of many parts of them. That the element of greatness was in the man Walt Whitman is probable, and also that it is more or less crudely expressed in much that he wrote. But the world will be unable to decide from Mr. Burroughs's book whether the mystery still burdening many of his utterances is related to the naturally occult quality of his genius or to an inability perfectly to express what he meant, or to sheer humbug.

After all, Mr. Gosse's remarks in a recently published essay which Mr. Burroughs combats, embody a kindly and rational view of Whitman as a poet. Mr. Gosse said that Whitman represented "literature in the condition of protoplasm," and that he was a "maker of poems in solution." Mr. Burroughs contends that this or something like this may have been the poet's intention.

By the way, is it a positive fact that, as both Mr. Gosse and Mr. Burroughs assert, the vitality of Whitman's work after forty years shows no sign of de-

clining? Are many people reading Whitman nowadays?

These questions, however, will answer themselves in due time. Meanwhile, the student of Whitman may find in the volume written by Mr. Burroughs everything that is known in the eccentric poet's favor, an examination of his work from the point of view of an ardent admirer, and a comprehensive statement of all the arguments that have been uttered against him by formalists, purists, plain folks who like to be able to understand clearly all they read, and by fastidious folks who hold Whitman's frankness objectionable. To Mr. Burroughs, Whitman is a bard, a seer, and a prophet; the first true poet of democracy. Somewhere he calls Tennyson the last poet of feudalism. But he is not ready to condemn all who will not agree with him, for he declares that his opinion or any man's opinion of the works of another "is like the wind that blows for a moment across the water, heaping it up a little on the shore or else beating it down, but not in any way permanently affecting its proper level."

Part III. of the Sewall Collection.

Another notable book sale will take place, beginning Jan. 18 and concluding on the 22d, when Messrs. Bangs & Co. will dispose of the remainder of the library of the late Henry F. Sewall. There are about 1,300 items in the catalogue, and many are of exceeding rarity. The collection is remarkably rich in old English literature and rare editions of the dramatists, poets, and essayists. There are numerous editions of the Bible and ancient classics, with many notable bindings. Only a tithe of the leading books can be indicated in one article.

Running through the catalogue, we encounter "Piers Plowman," the edition of 1561; an edition of Mrs. Pilkington's "Historical Beauties for Young Ladies," with the Bewick cuts; a "Plautus" of 1490, the Sunderland copy, and another "Plautus" of 1518, specially mentioned by Dr. Wynne and Burton; a first edition of Pope's poems of 1712, with "The Rape of the Lock"; a "Politian" of Aldus, Venice, 1498, and printed before the anchor sign was used; a "Polydore Virgil" of Paris, 1505; a "Psalterium Graecum" of Venice, 1496, and the "Psalterium Americanum," or "The Bay Psalm Book," which on the title page reads, "fitted unto the tunes commonly used in our churches," Boston, 1718, and a "Pyndar" of 1505.

There are six editions of Rabelais, beginning with the one printed in Valence in 1547. There is a good copy of Sir Walter Raleigh's "The Life and Death of Mahomet," "sold at the Red Bull, in Little Britain," 1637, and a Sir Joshua Reynolds sketch book, in three volumes, with over 100 drawings, bought by the poet Rogers at the sale of Sir Joshua's effects, and acquired by Mr. Sewall in 1856. As to Samuel Rogers, there are all the first editions of the poet, and Rogers's books are books of which first editions may bring tall prices, but nobody will ever think of reading him. "Sallust" begins with the Venice print of 1471, and then follows a Paris edition of Sallust which disputes with another the honor of being the first work printed in Paris.

To be "wormed" may be an honor for books sometimes, provided the text is not undermined, and so lot 3,305 is a small folio of the "Sallust" of 1476, slightly "wormed." The "Chronicon Nurembergensis" is a famous old book, and was printed by Anthony Koburger at Nuremberg in 1493. It is fairly certain that the wood-cuts in it were designed by Wolgemut, who was Albert Dürer's master. First editions of Sir Walter Scott are represented in the catalogue by "Marmion," "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Rokeby," and "Chronicles of the Canongate."

The Shakespeares are worthy of particular mention. Here are the first folio edition, London, 1623, and the second folio of nine years later. Then come "Henry Fifth," London, 1608; "The King John" of 1611, "Henry the Sixth" of 1619, "Love's Labor Lost" of 1631, and "Richard the Second" of 1634. There are not fewer than seventy Shakespeare items. In Shelley there is that rare "Laon and Cythia," a first edition of 1818. We find the editio princeps of "Sophocles" of Venice, 1502, from the Sunderland library. There are numerous Southeys, all first editions, and one with 100 pages of Southey's manuscript, with his signature, of 1813. Edmund Spenser's "The Shepheard's Calender" is represented by a beautiful copy of 1586, with Sir Mark Sykes's monogram on the morocco binding. Then there is the "Faerie Queene" of 1596, which was Beresford Hope's own copy, with his autograph and book plate.

Admirers of Laurence Sterne would like to have No. 3,633—"The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy," of 1760, which contains Sterne's autograph in each of the three volumes. This Sterne may possibly be the copy which was once the property of Mr. Charles T. Congdon, from whose library one was sold a few years ago. A first edition of Sir John Suckling's poems, London, 1646, is No. 3,668, and of Jonathan Swift there are nine representations, including the first edition of "Gulliver's Travels," and a copy of "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," which was Bishop Blomfield's copy. Good Jeremy Taylor is here with "Doctrine and Practice of Repentance," the first edition, London, 1655. A Terence of 1470 has its attractions, and a selection may be made from a dozen Terences.

Alphabetically, "Testamentum" comes next. There are thirty-seven examples, beginning with the Basle one of 1519. Of course, there is the Douay edition of Antwerp, 1600. Of Thackeray, there are "Henry Esmond," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Barry Lyndon," and "The Virginians," all first editions. The Strawberry Hill "Walpole's Antiquities," 1772, is No. 4,012, and there are many other Walpoles.

From No. 4,023 to 4,044 are Izaak Waltons and Walton and Cotton. Among these are two books over which there must be a contest. "The Compleat Angler of 1665," (second edition,) which once belonged to H. S. Cotton, with his book plate and signature, is there. Some time ago a copy of the first edition of Walton's "Compleat Angler" brought in London something over $2,000.

From grave to gay is here only a difference in numbers, and 4,064 is Isaac Watts's "Horae Lyricae," the first edition of 1706, and it is in good order. There are three Wynken De Wordes. A perfect Wynken De Worde is almost an impossibility, but the "Chronycle of England" and the "Latin Accidence," the first of 1520, and the second of two years later, are in fair order.

Picture Experts and Picture Experts.

M. Henri Rochefort is positive that the Millet in the Louvre, the one whose authenticity has been questioned, is not a Millet at all. The subject represents a countrywoman (une campagnarde) nursing her child, and it is dated 1841. M. Rochefort says:

"In the first place, Millet did not paint peasants or peasant scenes in 1841, and the picture is more modern than that. It was only in 1848 that Millet studied with all his heart and soul peasant life, and devoted himself to peasant ways. Finally, as member of the committee, in 1886, having in charge the exhibition at the Ecole des Beaux Arts of the works of Millet, all Millet's pictures passed before my scrutiny. They were loaned by their owners, and I never saw this nursing figure. I have then no possible doubt about this picture. It is a fraud, (faux.) It is not even good, and so let it be at once taken down from the nail which it dishonors."

The conclusion from this protest is that the "Paysanne allaitant son enfant" attributed to Millet has been removed from the Salles Française of the Louvre, for, like Caesar's wife, anything in the Louvre should be beyond suspicion. With such experts as serve the Louvre, and who have all to do with purchases, there is, however, another picture which is questioned. It is ticketed as a Prud'hon. It represents a young man in a maroon-colored coat with a velvet collar. This picture, it is believed, Prud'hon never painted, though the work might have been done by his imitator, Heim.

If, then, it is possible for the officials of the Louvre to blunder when pictures submitted to their judgment are so near their own time, how numerous may not be the errors with the works of artists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? Take, for instance, the many paintings attributed to the greatest of all masters, who is Velasquez. In his article on "The Art of Velasquez" Mr. Walter Armstrong, in The Studio, explains the difficulties. The expert knows that many of the great artists had more than one manner, and as for Velasquez, he had three manners. The individualism of the painter may never be lost, but the manner and even the choice of subjects were often changed. It is impossible to tie down a great mind to a single type. All this may be due to development. It does not follow that the method of a great painter in his last phase is his best. It may depend on the age of the artist.

In the past, as to-day, the great masters had their pupils, and in many cases these pupils followed closely the style of their teacher. Velasquez had trained Mazo, who became his exact imitator, and Mazo, though a man of great dexterity, had commonplace ideas. Mazo had technique, too, and "brush flourishing," even strong color; but he wanted soul and grandeur. The difficulty, then, says Mr. Armstrong, lies in the "disentangling" of the works, the genuine creations of Velasquez from his copyists' and his imitators', for the replicas of the master must have been countless.

Between some of the work done by Juan Bautista del Mazo-Martinez, his best pupil, and the pictures actually made by Velasquez discrimination becomes difficult. The problem is a serious one. With Velasquez was closely attached a certain Juan de Pareja, strangely enough a Moor, or of Moorish descent. He lived with Velasquez almost a lifetime. He painted admirably, and his ability was recognized. It is known that Pareja was the most industrious of men. The Prado Museum has one of his works, which the visitor in Madrid would do well to study, for it is so much like a Velasquez as easily to be taken for one. But, as Mr. Armstrong asks, where are Pareja's other pictures?

If, then, there are doubts, not only as to a Velasquez, but as to a work attributed to any great master, what is there to be done so that something like a decisive opinion may be given? First, the entire life and all the incidents of a painter must be studied, and, what is more difficult, every picture the man has executed or is believed to have executed must be examined. That is precisely what Bode did for Rembrandt. Then there is the recent Morelli method. This may be generally explained as an examination of details. To do this requires the sharpest of eyes. The mannerisms of the man who painted have to be discovered and noted. The way the ears lie back on the head of a figure, even the taper of a finger, the curve of a thumb nail, little peculiarities of drawing, the sweep of the brush, have to be noted. The end of it all is that the fiat of the great expert is something which is the resultant of long and serious study, at the bottom of which lies an art intuition. It is even possible that a life may be devoted to the study of only one of the great masters.

Two Picture Collections.

In this present art season, which up to this time has been unusually barren of art sales, the collector or buyer of pictures who purchases for his or her own taste and not so much on account of names or schools, has found little of the opportunity which the average Winter generally affords for adding to his or her art treasures.

The experienced picture buyer well knows that many a prize can often be obtained at the sale of collections which are not loudly heralded or which are not numbered among the foremost in the land. Could the number of what might be called small collectors of pictures of all kinds in the United States be computed and published, the result would probably be both interesting and surprising, and it is only now and then through the throwing on the market of one of these small collections that one is able to realize how many really good pictures are tucked away from public gaze. Two of these minor collections, formed respectively by Mr. James T. Pettus and Mr. W. Wandervort, will be sold by auction at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, where they are now on exhibition, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday next, Jan. 12 and 13. The combined collections number 152 canvases, and are well worthy of the attention and study of art lovers and collectors. While the combined display is not a great one and has some poor paintings, its average is more than ordinarily good, and there are a number of pictures which are representative examples of many Americans and a few foreign artists, and are excellent in every way. The collection is a pleasing one to study. It is wide in range, and comprises landscapes, marines, and figure works, while to those in search of characteristic or representative examples of certain artists it affords an excellent opportunity to secure such.

The best foreign artists represented are Franzen, Faure, Garcia, Atalaya, Pratilla, Tissot, Herrman, Gaillard, Huguet, Colisfendorff, Verschuur, Troyon, Alfred Stevens, Baron Leys, Fortuny, Jacque, and Diaz. Only four or five of these names are well known to the American art world, but the examples of the other artists noted are also so good that the buyer of pictures for their merit, story, or sentiment cannot go wrong in securing them. Particularly noteworthy are the examples of the Spanish school painted by Pratilla and Atalaya, full of color and life, and permeated with the sunlight of the South. Atalaya's "Spanish Café" and "Spanish Genre" are two of the most delightful examples of the brilliant younger colorists of Spain imaginable, while Pratilla's "Near Madrid" is cool and fresh in atmosphere, delightful in composition, and rich in quality. The Jacque "Sheep in Pasture" is a good example, the Diaz, a small canvas, is a characteristic woodland scene, and the Fortuny is one of those dashing water-color studies, "A Cardinal," which are associated with the great Spanish painter. Alfred Stevens's "Lady with Pearl Necklace" is an early, but good example. A drawing by Troyon, "Coming Out of the Stable," and a thoroughly representative figure, "Erasmus," by Baron Leys, complete the list of the better foreign works.

Among the American painters represented are De Forest Bolmer, W. H. Lippincott, W. H. Hilliard, Edward Gay, J. C. Thom, W. Whittredge, William Bradford, L. E. Van Gorder, J. G. Brown, J. H. Dolph, Carleton Wiggins, F. K. M. Rehn, Bruce Crane, Wordsworth Thompson, Kruseman Van Elten, Benjamin Foster, Arthur Parton, W. T. Richards, Arthur Quartley, F. D. Bridgman, F. W. Freer, J. M. Tracy, W. L. Palmer, and William M. Chase. These names will give an idea of the range of the collection in American art, and it may be said that Chase, Brown, Palmer, Crane, Foster, Van Elten, Whittredge, Gay, Thompson, and Dolph are particularly well represented. Chase's interior, with figure, "When One Is Old," a bent and aged woman sitting knitting in a homely cottage room with a soft light falling upon her from a neighboring window, is rather unusual in motive and sentiment, and suggests Israels. Bruce Crane's "On the Coast" is a remarkably strong example of this always good painter, fine in tone and color, and rich in sentiment and feeling. The best example of Whittredge is his "Road to the Sea," which was shown at the Paris Exposition of 1889, and is well remembered. Benjamin Foster's two landscapes, "A Main Hillside," a tonal study after Cazin, and his "Early Spring on Staten Island," with cool grays and blues and tender sentiment, are among the best pictures in the display. William Bradford's "Newfoundland Pilot Boat" shows the painter of arctic scenery at his best, and Edward Gay's "High Island" is charming in color and sentiment. The example of Arthur Quartley is his well-known "Appledore Island." L. E. Van Gorder has two marines, of which "Sunset on the French Coast," with its distance, atmosphere, and delicate color, places him well in the ranks of American marine painters. "The Mosque," by W. H. Hilliard, has good tone and rich quality, while J. C. Thom's "Sunset on the Marsh" is noticeable for its fine sky. Arthur Parton's "Sunset," with its rich glow of color, deserves mention, as does Van Elten's little idyl, "Scene in Dutchess County."

These few pictures have been selected for mention from among their fellows as giving a good idea of the general character of the display. Among their companions will be doubtless found others which may impress the visitor or student quite as strongly. It is impossible, however, in noticing a collection of so general a nature to do more than record individual impressions.

Ennui.

A wide, bare field 'neath blinding skies,
Where no tree grows, no shadow lies,
Where no wind stirs, where no bee flies.

A roadway, even, blank, and white,
That swerves not left, that swerves not right,
That stretches, changeless, out of sight.

Footprints midway adown its dust;
Two lagging, leaden feet, that just
Trail on and on, because they must.
—GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD in the January Century.

An Estimation of Wordsworth.

From "Gray Days and Gold," by William Winter.

"Frank Marshall told me I saw Wordsworth often when I was a child * * * and once I was sent to the garden by Mrs. Wordsworth to call him to supper * * * He had a long, horse-like face. I don't think I liked him. I said: 'Your wife wants you.' He looked down at me, and he answered: 'My boy, you should say Mrs. Wordsworth, and not "your wife."' I looked up at him, and I replied: 'She is your wife, isn't she?' Whereupon he said no more."

Merimee's Cat.

From "Merimée's Letters."

"I also was enthusiastic in my youth, but it befell me as it did a cat I reared in the belief that evil did not exist. One day he went upon the roof and returned with a broken paw, a hundred scratches, and a torn robe. Ever afterward he was prudent, mistrustful, and pessimistic; for the rest, a good enough cat."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Mr. Zangwill has ready another volume on Jewish life, with the title "Dreamers of the Ghetto." Mr. Abraham Cahn's "Yekl: A Tale of the New York Ghetto," is another volume on the same topic, only it is somewhat new to learn that there is a ghetto in New York. Mr. Heinemann of London is to publish the two romances.

A new volume on English cathedrals is to be published by Messrs. George Bell & Sons. The editors are Mr. Gleeson White and Mr. E. F. Strange. There will be an entire series, giving a complete account of the architecture and history of each cathedral. In the first book Exeter, Canterbury, Salisbury, Rochester, Chester, and Oxford are described.

"Lou Gau"—what does that mean? In the langue d'or "Lou Gau" meant a cock. How the Latin "gallus" became "gau," save by elision or absorption, cannot be explained, but in Southern France, as in Southern Italy, superfluous letters are lost. "Lou Gau" is the title of a newspaper with the mission of spreading the langue d'or throughout the world. You must have, in order to establish a language, more than a newspaper, and accordingly there is a scheme in Aix to found a theatre, where dramas and farces are to be performed in pure Provençal.

Sir Robert Peel has written a novel. Its name is "A Bit of a Fool," and it is to be ready this month. What would the great Sir Robert say to that?

In the forthcoming "Cosmopolis" there will be an article entitled "The Sources of American Literature," written by Mr. T. H. S. Escott and Mr. Hugh Robert Mill.

Students of the New Testament will be glad to know that the Board of Trinity College will defray the cost of the publication of a rare manuscript, in the possession of the Earl of Crawford, which is "The Apocalypse of St. John," in Syriac version.

The last volume of "Social England," which is the sixth, will appear this month. It is edited by Mr. H. D. Trail. The object of the series is to give a picture of England from the earliest times. The articles are by leading authorities. For instance, Prof. Benney writes on geology, Farrer on railroad history, and Laird Clowes on steam navigation.

The Messrs. Longmans will soon have ready Dean Farrar's newest work, "The Bible: Its Meaning and Supremacy."

Poster people will like to see the last illustrated catalogue of the Paris exhibition of artistic advertisement posters. There are descriptions of 1,700 posters, a bibliography, and a biography of the artists. What higher pinnacle of art can one scale now than to be known as the poster maker par excellence? We do not discredit the poster. It is a good adjunct in the disposal of merchandise, literary or other, but there has been a strong tendency toward vulgarity in posters, and pruriency all decent people should decry.

Guichard, the Evêque of Troyes, was accused of many crimes. He was believed to have cast a spell upon a Queen of France, and to have poisoned the Dowager Queen of Navarre. The Evêque had his trial, and the proceedings of the old French Court are to be published by M. Abel Regault, the archivist attached to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Miss Cherry Blossom of Tokyo," a recent dainty Japanese book, is to be dramatized in England. It would furnish an excellent libretto for a comic opera.

Kate Douglas Wiggin's story, "The Little Bishop," appears in this week's Harper's Round Table, and an installment of James Barnes's "A Loyal Traitor."

In the disposal of smaller literary wares of writers in London it is the broker, or the go-between, who manages matters. He has on hand and in stock an endless quantity of short stories. The writer leaves the story with the broker. It may stay there six months or forever. But somebody may take it. It suits as to quality or quantity. The magazine may hold the manuscript six months more or a year before it prints it, and then only is the literary man paid for his wares. In some cases, however, when the article is accepted by the magazine the broker will advance a certain proportion of the purchase money to the author, and generally charges interest on the advance.

The volumes of all kinds published by the Messrs. Harper during last year will number about 100, the educational works issued by this house not being included in the number. The average of two new books every week in the year seems surprisingly large. It must be remembered that at the same time the Messrs. Harper, in addition to their well-known magazine, published every week Harper's Weekly, The Bazar, and The Round Table. Perhaps the most important work of the year for which this house is to be credited is the "Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities," edited by Prof. Peck of Columbia.

Miss Harraden, the author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," being in bad health, has spent many months in Southern California. To write being now impossible, she, in conjunction with Dr. William A. Edwards, has a book entitled "Two Health Seekers in Southern California," to be published by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

The Chap Book takes on a new form—an enlarged one—and is to appear in magazine guise. On Jan. 15 it will take the bigger shape. There are to be several important changes. The Chap Book may say, as far as relates to a host of other small publications, that "imitation is the sincerest flattery." The new and voluminous Chap Book will begin with Mr. Henry James's "What Maisie Knew" as a serial. Mr. Frankfort Moore's romance will certainly help the new venture. But why should Max Beerbohm have been selected as the caricaturist? It is questionable whether he can make pictures to suit American tastes. Why not have Mr. Max Beerbohm write for the new magazine? We are not all Du Mauriers.

The American Church Almanac and Year Book for 1897 is published by James Pott & Co. of New York. It is the year book of that Church known as the Episcopal. The volume contains all astronomical information for this year and 1898, with indications of what are the holy days. It contains the lessons for every day, with the hymns appropriate for each Sunday and holy day. It has, besides, a statement of the law of marriage and divorce. All matters relative to Church and dioceses are presented. There is a table showing the descent of the American Bishops from the Apostles. To churchmen and the clergy this almanac and year book will be found particularly serviceable.

The Educational Review for January contains an article by Mr. E. L. Godkin with the title "The Illiteracy of American Boys." For this number Prof. A. C. Armstrong, Jr., writes "Philosophy in American Colleges." The other papers are by Messrs. M. V. O'Shea, Lightner Witmer, and W. M. Butler.

Mr. F. C. Selous, the great modern Nimrod, will write an article on the lion and elephant for the forthcoming "Encyclopedia of Sport" which Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen will have ready in February.

An illustrated edition of Miss Tutliett's "The Silence of Dean Maitland" is to be published by the Messrs. Kegan & Paul.

During the last decade the American Bible Society circulated 116,474 copies of the Bible in Egypt.

A most interesting volume will be "Memorials of Christie's," to be written by Mr. W. Roberts and to be published this month by Messrs. Bell & Sons. Mr. Roberts takes a picture and describes its many owners—and sometimes the same picture may have passed several times through the hands of the Christies.

A strong title for a book is "Murderess and Saint," which Mr. S. R. Crockett is to write for The Cosmopolis.

If Mr. Christas Bougatso's work called "Reforms in the Teaching of Greek" would only set us straight as to pronunciations, how pedagogues would be delighted. The work gives ancient pronunciation, the state of Greek culture after the decline of Greece, and what is Greek as it is spoken to-day.

By the middle of the month Mr. John Murray will have ready the heretofore unpublished works of Gibbon. On Gibbon's death, Lord Sheffield took charge of the historian's papers. A portion of these papers was prepared for the public, but only a scant selection. We are promised the whole of them now. It is probable that Gibbon, presented without any expurgation or winnowing, will bring about much discussion.

Memoirs are always interesting, and Sir Montstuart Grant Duff has written a volume with the title "Notes from My Diary." As Sir M. G. Duff's acquaintance was a wide one, comprising political and literary people the world over, this "Diary" will be in demand.

There never was a Frenchman more appreciative than M. Stéphanie Mallarmé. And so on the occasion of considering the erecting of a memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson in Edinburgh M. Mallarmé wrote a most kindly and sympathetic letter assuring the committee that the author of "The Treasure Island," of "The Master of Ballantree," had carried literary France by storm, and finally told how glad he and others in Paris would be to help in the erection of the memorial

The first "Oxford India paper," as has been before mentioned, came from somewhere in the East, but its source of derivation still remains unknown. The authorities of the University Press used a part of it for a tiny Bible in diamond 24mo. All the copies of this Bible were presented to the Queen. This was in 1841 or 1842. Since then the material of this paper has been found out and also the process of manufacture, but the makers of this fine paper keep it a secret. Are there no ingenious paper makers in the United States?

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD
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WILLIAM BEVERLEY HARISON, 59 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The Churchman for 1897 announces the following serials: "A Fountain Sealed," by Sir Walter Besant; "Perpetua," by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, and "The Prophet's Mantle," by Christabel R. Coleridge. Among the many contributors to The Churchman are the leading Bishops and clergy. Ian Maclaren will write for the publication, and so will Mr. Howells, Agnes Repplier, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, and Harriet Prescott Spofford.

The second volume of the complete index of "Littel's Living Age," from 1869 to 1896, has just been issued. For over half a century "Littel's Living Age" has been published, and during all that time it has been distinguished for literary instinct and general good judgment. "Littel" is thus a library within itself. An index, beginning in 1844 and ending with last year, must furnish an admirable and accessible source of information.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's romances have been translated into French, German, and Italian, and a recent Italian one is singularly complimentary. "Mr. Isaacs" was a brilliant success, and is now in its fifty-third thousand. "Saracinesca" has exceeded the one hundred thousand mark. The Messrs. Macmillan say that, taking all Mr. Crawford's books, in the United States alone over half a million copies have been sold by them.

The author of "Bushby," Mrs. Westover-Alden, although she could stand the rush of the Indians in the far West, was carried quite off her feet by the Christmas onslaught, so popular was the work as a holiday book. It was out of print before Christmas.

Some one insisted lately that the Basque as a language was a snare and a delusion. It was nothing but mongrel, and to give it immense antiquity was nonsense. Let the philological discussion be as it may, in the British Museum there is a Basque grammar, printed in Seville in 1653, and a second edition of this is to be printed.

The Outlook for January appears in new form as an illustrated magazine. The leading article is "The Story of Gladstone's Life," by Mr. Justin McCarthy, and unquestionably Mr. McCarthy understands his topic. A subject certain to be popular is Gen. James Grant Wilson's "Famous American War Horses." In the way of fiction, there is "Divine Providence and Miss Vitty," by Anna Eichberg King. The departments in this number relate to people, correspondence, little people, and the home. The Outlook seems thoroughly equipped for its new venture, for it treats of matters not only at home, but abroad, and it is excellent as to style and general get up.

Messrs. G. W. Dillingham & Co. have ready the seventeenth volume of the Albatross Series, which is Mr. Albert Ross's "His Foster Sister." Guy de Maupassant's "La Maison Tellier," with the title of "Madame Tellier's Girls," and Guernard Meunier's "Josepha, a Tragical Love Story," are also offered by the same house.

Prof. Waterman T. Hewett of Cornell has edited and arranged for the Macmillan German series the poems of Uhland. This work has received the highest encomiums from the leading professors of literature in Europe and the United States. Prof. Dowden declares it to be a model of careful and judicious editing.

The Macmillan Company has just published a revised edition of Prof. Arthur A. Noyes's "Qualitative Chemical Analysis." A special feature of the volume is the large number of explanatory notes. In a concise way the work is as useful to the student as is the larger manual of Fresenius.

The first number of The Month, edited by Mr. Joseph B. Gilder and Miss Jeanette L. Gilder, has just made its appearance. It is an illustrated magazine, devoted to literature, art, and music, as is their other publication, The Critic. In it will be found The Lounger's well-turned paragraphs. In the text are articles by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Frank R. Stockton, Bliss Carman, Gerald Stanley Lee, Dr. W. J. Rolfe, Howard Crosby Butler, and others.

The Century Company, the publishers of "Modern French Masters" and Prof. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon," will note that according to English reports these two volumes have met with a well-deserved success in London, Cambridge, and Dublin.

Mr. George W. Cable has become editor of Current Literature. A special department in this magazine having been allotted to him, he will discuss literary or other topics, but he does not bid Northampton good-bye as yet.

Pope Leo XIII.

The Vicomte E. Melchior de Vogué in the January Forum.

A door opens, giving egress to one of those missionaries who is returning, it may be, to Peru, to China, or to Australia, armed with instructions appropriate to the precise needs of the flock to which he returns. The visitor is admitted in his turn into a small salon draped with yellow silk; a crucifix hangs upon the wall; several chairs are ranged along the two sides of the room; at the back, beneath a canopy of crimson damask, a pale, white form is seated on a gilded chair. It is the embodiment of the spirit which animates all the spiritual governors spread over the planet; which unceasingly follows them to each inquietude, to all the sufferings whose distant plaint reaches his ear. So slight, so frail; like a soul draped in a white shroud! And yet, as one approaches him, this incorporeal being, who appeared so feeble when seen standing at the services in the Sistine Chapel, assumes an extraordinary intensity of existence. All the life has centred in the hands grasping the arms of the chair, in the piercing eyes, in the warmth and strength of the voice. Seated and animated in conversation, Leo XIII. seems twenty years younger. He talks freely, easily; he questions the speaker by word and look; eager for details of the country under discussion, of its prominent men, of public opinion. The Pope does not linger over the puerilities of piety; he introduces at once the serious problems of human existence, real and vital interests. Soon he grows animated in developing his favorite topics; presenting them with a few sweeping sentences, clear, concise, acceptable to all.

Grant's Delight in Prisoners.

Gen. Horace Porter in The Century.

He made very few comments upon the stirring events which were crowding so closely upon one another until the reports came in regarding the prisoners. When the large numbers captured were announced, he said, with the first trace of animation he had shown, "That's the kind of news I like to hear. I had hoped that a bold dash at daylight would secure a large number of prisoners. Hancock is doing well." This remark was eminently characteristic of the Union commander. His extreme fondness for taking prisoners was manifested in every battle he fought. When word was brought to him of a success on any part of the line, his first and most eager question was always, "Have any prisoners been taken?" The love for capturing prisoners amounted to a passion with him. It did not seem to arise from the fact that they added so largely to the trophies of battle, and was no doubt chiefly due to his tenderness of heart, which prompted him to feel that it was always more humane to reduce the enemy's strength by captures than by slaughter. His desire in this respect was amply gratified, for during the war it fell to his lot to capture a larger number of prisoners than any General of modern times.

Time.

Time the Revealer! Lo! he passeth by,
Flashing his torch upon the buried year;
As writing hidden long from mortal eye
Before the flame starts forth in letters clear;
So shall the story of our past be seen,
So must we look at last on what hath been.

Time the Avenger! bringing forth to view
Mistake and folly—bitter word and deed,
How here we failed a friend, or proved untrue,
To one who leaned, and found—a broken reed;
What we have written ne'er can we efface,
Or change one word, one letter from its place.

Time the Consoler; showing us at last
Whose hand has set the lesson of our years;
A line of purpose through the blotted past,
In that new vision suddenly appears;
And past and present, linked in one, grow plain—
Life's lessons never seem so hard again.

—MARY GORGES in Chambers's Journal.

Books—JUST OUT: January Clearance Catalogue of Standard English sets, in fine bindings, at very low prices; also, London Weekly Report of Rare English Works for collectors. SEND FOR BOTH.
H. W. HAGEMANN, 160 Fifth Avenue, The Mohawk Building, New York.

THE MARSHALL O. ROBERTS ART COLLECTIONS.

Longfellow's famous words, "Look not mournfully into the past, it cometh not again," can be followed with pleasure by the visitor to the art galleries, and, indeed, the rooms of the Marshall O. Roberts house, at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, whose pictures and sculptures, with the furnishings of the house, are to be sold during the week beginning the 18th, as was exclusively announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday last.

The life of Marshall O. Roberts was one of those characteristic American ones which, beginning humbly, closed with the possession of wealth, power, and position. The son of a Welsh physician, who died in New York four years after Marshall O. Roberts himself was born, on March 22, 1813, he inherited from his father good judgment, prudence, and thrift. Beginning life as an apprentice in a saddlery shop, he passed through a clerkship in a ship chandlery until by his industry and careful habits he had saved sufficient money to start a small chandlery store of his own in 1834. By 1847, he was worth a quarter of a million dollars, a fortune for those days, and he then turned his attention to outside ventures. He built the Hendrick Hudson, the first palatial steamboat which plied on the Hudson River, and entered into competition with Commodore Vanderbilt and Howland and Aspinwall in the transportation of passengers and freight via the Isthmus to California during the gold excitement of 1848-51. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Roberts was an exceedingly wealthy man. His steamship, the Star of the West, which he had placed at the disposal of the Government, to carry supplies to the United States garrison at Fort Sumter was fired upon by the Confederates and caused indirectly the first flash which led to the explosion of the civil war. All through the war Mr. Roberts continued to show his loyalty and patriotism in substantial ways. He contributed largely to the success of the great sanitary fair, and personally paid $100,000 for two lots adjoining the armory in Fourteenth Street, where the fair was held, upon which he erected a handsome building, and gave it to the fair, to be used as a restaurant. His wife took charge of this, and with her assistance over $17,000 was realized for the fair from this one department alone. When President Lincoln was assassinated Mr. Roberts sent his personal check for $10,000 to Mrs. Lincoln. After the war Mr. Roberts, although he had virtually retired from business, could not remain idle, and engaged in the transportation of freight and passengers between New York, Florida, and Mobile. He owned a fleet of steamers plying between New York and Fernandina, and controlled the only railroad then built in Florida, which traversed the northern part of the State from Fernandina to Cedar Keys. Twice a widower, Mr. Roberts married for the third time a Miss Endicott of Salem, Mass., about 1877. Now an old man, he finally laid down the cares of business and devoted himself to domestic life and to the furnishing and improvement of his handsome Fifth Avenue residence. A son was born to him in 1878, who now resides with his mother in England, and two years afterward, on Sept. 11, 1880, Mr. Roberts died. A life so occupied with practical affairs afforded little opportunity for the acquirement of much art education, and the Roberts art collection must, therefore, be considered as simply a reflection of the prevailing art ideas of the average man of intelligence of his time. It never was a great collection, but from the fact that it contained several popular works, notably Leutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware," Kensett's "Franconia Notch," Daniel Huntington's "Good Samaritan," &c., which were known in every household through numerous reproductions, it became far more celebrated throughout the country than did the far superior and really fine collections of August Belmont and Charles M. Leupp, and the later ones of J. W. Harper and Albert Spencer.

This picture collection, together with the sculptures and art objects collected by Mr. Roberts, and the furniture and appointments of his double house on Fifth Avenue, and which are now to be dispersed by order of the executors of the estate, namely, his widow, now Mrs. Col. Ralph Vivian of England, and his friend, Mr. John F. Patterson, afford a striking object lesson of the marked advance in art taste in America during the past twenty-five years, not only in high art, but in those departments of decoration and furnishing which are only relatively less important. These pictures, art objects, and furnishings are probably among the very few representative collections still extant of what may be best called the closing days of the period before the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, which started not exactly a Renaissance, but a new departure in American art taste and life. Mr. Roberts was evidently not a collector with any adherent art taste, nor did he possess, as said above, any special art education. He bought pictures because they gave him pleasure, and also because it was considered the proper thing for a wealthy citizen of the metropolis to own a picture gallery, and he purchased, presumably, under advice, which in itself now evidences the art taste and influence of the times. When he furnished his house, we had passed out of the haircloth sofa era into that of the black walnut sideboard, and the dawn of the painted plaque period was breaking upon the horizon. Bearing these conditions of the formation of the Roberts collections in mind, it will be seen that their present display calls more for a kindly and retrospective glance than for any detailed criticism from our present viewpoint of art. Indeed, criticism would be a violation, as far as most of the pictures and sculptures are concerned, of the universally accepted maxim "de mortuis," for not only have the brushes and chisels which made these works, long since fallen from lifeless hands, but the works themselves, some of which were famous in their day, are now happily forgotten.

The pictures are for the most part hung in the two galleries, which are in the rear of the two houses, respectively, but some are scattered through the parlors and the up-stairs rooms of the houses. The smaller gallery in the rear of the corner house, and which is approached from the dining room by two wide marble staircases, contains Leutze's huge panoramic work, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," which is in a fixed frame, and which occupies with this frame the entire eastern wall of the gallery. It is significantly noted in the catalogue that the purchaser of the historic painting will be obliged to remove it from its position in the gallery at his own risk and expense. Leutze painted this picture, which made his name a household word in America, forty-five years ago, and it came into Mr. Roberts's possession in the early sixties. Its story is too familiar to be repeated here, but there will be much curiosity felt and expressed as to where the canvas will continue to preserve the memory of this particular and stirring incident in Washington's career. In this same gallery hang Kensett's once celebrated "Franconia Notch," Daniel Huntington's academic "Good Samaritan," Gignoux's "Hawks' Nest, West Virginia," the best landscape that Gignoux ever painted, and which, even with its defects and its indices of an art school long dead, can still be studied with pleasure for its lovely light, good distance, and soft color, and Church's "Rainy Season in the Tropics," painted in 1866, with its panoramic sense of vastness and its impossible rainbow. It is difficult, with his later and strong art work in mind, to believe that R. Swain Gifford really painted the "View of Quebec" that hangs in this gallery, while Mr. S. J. Guy, standing well among American painters to-day, could be pardoned should he by some means remove the painting entitled "A Field Daisy," signed with his name, before it is longer exposed to public view. But space and time will not permit mention in detail of even many of the well-known of the 335 canvases in the collection. They are for the most part examples either of forgotten foreign or American artists, or of an art day long dead, and whose grace, whether tender or not, can never come back to us, for the extremely good reason that it had no grace. Suffice it to recall this morning the good pictures which dot the galleries here and there to those who know the collection, and to point them out to those who have not yet visited it. The display should attract all American arists and art lovers who can possibly visit it, both for its historical associations and the object lessons which it teaches.

J. A. Suydam's "On the Beach," an old-fashioned, smoothly painted landscape, with fine distance and good atmosphere, will well recall this artist, who died in 1865, to the older generation of art lovers. There is a good landscape by M. H. Koek-Koek, rich in color quality, and Baugniet's "Dressing for the Ball" is one of those characteristic figure pieces which now look like old fashion plates, but which, with even the oddity of costume, have a certain charm of refinement. Kensett's little canvas, "Noon by the Seashore," a scene on the cliff walk at Newport, painted long before that walk had become the formal and aristocratic path that it now is, and familiar through reproductions, is pleasant to recall, with its clear air and feeling of Summer. Edouard Frère's "Mother and Child" is a good example, as is also James M. Hart's "Old Homestead," with its homely but pleasing sentiment and feeling. "The Indian Rescue," by Asher B. Durand, famous in its day, only shows now how badly Durand could draw and paint at times. Prof. Weir's "Embarkation of the Pilgrims," with its stiff figures, is familiar, as is also Leutze's "Triumph of the Cross," with its swearing colors and crowded composition. Two early examples of De Haas marines off the coast of France evidence how much this good painter improved with years. The English school is best represented by John Phillips's "Fortune Teller," a smoothly painted genre, and P. F. Poole's "Pension Agent," which tells well a good story, and is noticeable for the excellent drawing of its figures and its composition. As may be imagined by those unfamiliar with the collection, the Dusseldorf school, which was most fashionable in New York twenty-five or thirty years ago, is largely represented, and there are no less than a score of canvases by artists of that school, all filled with German peasants, for the most part interiors, and all telling well some story of human interest. The Roberts collection, as will be remembered, was largely drawn upon by the publishers of the illustrated and expensive art books of a quarter of a century ago, and which, under such titles as "Gems from New York Picture Galleries," &c., had so large a sale at holiday time. The compilers of these now old-fashioned volumes invariably selected genre pictures, and those which told a story, for reproduction by the then comparatively crude photographic processes of the day, and older New Yorkers unconsciously derived their early art tastes and education from these works. When they visit the present collection this fact will be at once recalled. Among the very few examples of more noted brushes are Troyon's "Return from the Hunt," a study of dogs, strong in drawing, and, although an early, an excellent example; Verlat's splendidly painted "Sheep in Pasture," Poingdestre's amusing figure work, "The Unfortunate Recognition"; Benjamin Vautier's good genre, "The Letter"; Salentin's "Young Recruits," and Carl Hubner's "Rendezvous," which both tell an excellent story; Poingdestre's "Marble Quarries, Carrara," with its stirring action, and Dillen's finely grouped "Betrothal." It is a relief to turn from the majority of the American landscapes to Thomas Cole's "Old Mill at Sunset," with its fine light and tender sentiment, and which proves that some of the early American painters far surpassed their immediate successors. "The Arch of Titus," by G. P. A. Healy, painted in Rome—and, it must be said, badly painted—has historic interest from the figures represented. Longfellow and his daughter are depicted passing under the arch, while Church is shown seated, sketching, with Healy and McEntee looking over his shoulder.

The sculptures do not call for special mention. With the furnishings, bronzes, &c., they will be sold in the house on the afternoons of Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Jan. 22, 23, and 25. The most notable pieces among them are E. D. Palmer's medallion bas-reliefs, "Night" and "Morning," Simmon's "Promised Land," Story's "Salome," and Vesc's "Cupid and Psyche." There are a thousand different numbers in bronzes, art objects, and furnishings to be sold, but these call in no special instance for any particular mention. Some of the bronzes are fine ones, and there are a few pieces of pottery and porcelain which will probably find their way into good collections. An art notice, however, cannot well deal with such items as a "curled-hair mattress," a "paper basket," and a "thermometer," which are interspersed in the catalogue with the bronzes and an occasional engraving or water color, and so this brief notice of this old-fashioned collection must here close, with the suggestion that it will be found interesting to visit from a historical standpoint, at least.

ART AND ARTISTS.

The January number of The Art Amateur opens for the coming year with two colored plates, "The Old Mill," by Bruce Crane, and "Violets," by Maud Stumm. For frontispiece there is an excellent print of Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Countess of Grosvenor." There are many examples of Gainsborough, Beechey, and others. In treating of china painting, the house, and pyrography, the illustrations are numerous. The supplement designs number not fewer than twenty and are devoted to the decoration of plaques, glass, china, or stuffs. In the text the National Academy of Design is discussed. In "My Note Book" the editor, as usual, shows his general acquaintance with such leading art topics as interest the readers of to-day.

Rossetti painted a portrait of Browning, and few knew that such a picture existed. It has been reproduced in England by photogravure.

Another collection coming from Cyprus is on exhibition in the British Museum. The objects are fine examples of the art of the Greek and Roman goldsmith. There are gold and silver ornaments, silver dishes, and a silver pomegranate wonderful as to workmanship, with necklaces, rings, &c.

Du Maurier was a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, and was an occasional contributor, sending blacks and whites. Mr. Quilter, who is the catalogue maker of the recent exhibition, is not in sympathy with Du Maurier, either for his literary or his artistic work. He writes that Du Maurier's novels "stand in relation to literature in a very similar position to that in which his tinted drawings stood to water color painting." There is no reason to connect the two. The critic calls "Trilby" "the stuff dreams are made of," but in the pictures there certainly is none of that dreaminess.

Three exhibitions in London are now in full tide, the Leighton Memorial display and the Watt and the Madox-Brown collections.

The art exhibition at Florence was opened by King Humbert and his Queen with due pomp and ceremony. The leading foreign artists whose works were on view were Alma-Tadema, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Dicksee, Sir E. Burne-Jones, Sir E. Poynter, M. Dagnan-Bouveret, M. Puvis de Chavannes, M. Claude Monet, and Herren Mesdag, Lepsius, Menzel, and Liebermann.

The thirty-eighth volume of The Art Interchange begins with the January number, which is an attractive publication. For leading color plate there is Mr. Walter Satterlee's fine head of the St. Bernard dog, with the title, "A Faithful Friend." Then there is a nice bit of work, charming classic ruins set in a landscape. Some of the strong pictorial features are a head of Christ, from a drawing in the Uffizi Gallery, and Wertheimer's "Night in the Desert," from the Paris Salon, with photogravures of leading pictures in the Academy. The text has numerous articles of interest, among them Martha Bockee Flint's "The Last Supper," with papers on all kinds of decorative painting and design, every subject being fully illustrated.

The artists in California, and particularly in San Francisco, are doing a kindly action. Mr. Ernest Narjot, having been stricken with paralysis, the painters of San Francisco have contributed a number of their works, which are to be disposed of for the benefit of Mr. Narjot. It was Mr. Narjot who some years ago furnished the decorations for the tomb of Leland Stanford, Jr.

For a very capable criticism of M. Rochegrosse's "Fall of Babylon," an article in The Boston Transcript should be read. The conclusion expresses the exact effect of the painting and the painter on the American mind:

"This picture could not have been painted by an American artist, and one thinks of it as a peculiarly French production. An American might have wished to point a moral, possibly; but in spite of the impending punishment of the Babylonians in Rochegrosse's composition, the thought of drawing any moral from the episode was very far from the Frenchman's mind. So far from it, the artist might well say with Gautier: "I am a man for whom the visible world exists," and that alone. But in spite of itself the picture points its moral well enough, and it might be thus interpreted in the rough: Paris is the modern Babylon of art, and materialism may yet bring the Medes and Persians to her aesthetic gates!"

Not so long ago Mr. Pennell and Mr. Herkomer had some unpleasant words because the latter had made certain photo-zinc reproductions which he called "etchings" and Mr. Pennell took him to task for the use of the word "etchings," which they certainly were not. Now Mr. Pennell has produced some excellent work which he calls "lithographs." These lithographs are what are better known as "transfer lithographs." They are not drawn originally on the stone at all. A peculiar paper is prepared, which is grainy, and this is then transferred to the stone. Without being in the least derogatory to art, this lithographic transfer is something like printed decoration on china. Transfer lithography to the artistic eye is not as good as is pure lithography, such as Daumier and other illustrious ones made it.

If it be true that M. Santorin has found in Greece a headless statue, the torso and arms of which exist, the entire composition resembling the Venus of Milo, and so closely that it looks like a replica, then many artistic problems may be solved.

A dinner was given in Albany to Mr. Will H. Low, and he was pleasantly surprised by an exhibition of his early work which had been brought together in honor of the occasion.

Mr. John Wanamaker may send his Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate" to the art department of the Tennessee Exposition.

The painting and sculpture in the new Congressional Library is treated in Harper's Weekly by Mr. Royal Cortissoz. There is an excellent description of the work of Herbert Adams, Frederick W. Ruckstuhl, and John J. Boive. The well-engraved photogravures give the best idea of what are the adornments of this library.

Stuart's Work When in Need.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was particularly interested in your article in the Saturday Review of Books and Art of Jan. 2, on the works of Gilbert Stuart in Europe. You said that "while visiting Paris and Dublin Stuart undoubtedly painted portraits, and to find them to-day would be well worth while." One of them, at least, may be seen at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in your city.

The portrait is of Mrs. Betsey Hartigan, who was a great belle of Dublin during the latter part of the last century. It was a work of gratitude, and, by some artists, has been considered one of the artist's best. Dr. Hartigan was Dean of Trinity College, Dublin, and he met Stuart at a time when he was in great trouble. His right hand had been severely injured, and some of the most eminent surgeons of London and Dublin had told him it must be amputated. Dr. Hartigan did not agree with his brother surgeons, and he took Stuart to his own home and attended to him till he was completely cured. The first use Stuart made of his recovered hand was to paint portraits of the doctor and his handsome wife, and one can well believe that he spent his best energies on the work.

The portraits were brought to this country by my grandfather, who was a brother of Mrs. Hartigan. But after the death of the doctor, my mother returned his picture to the widow. The other one has always remained in our branch of the family.

E. G. L.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4, 1897.

Writing Leaders for the London Times.

From Letters of Frederick Lord Blackford.

"I dined with Mr. Walter and his son in Printing House Square at 5 o'clock, and found that I was expected to write an article there and then on one of the subjects of the day. I protested my inability, not supposing myself capable of doing such a thing in less than a week. This was pooh-poohed. I tried, found it possible, and found also that I was expected to repeat the process next day, same hour, same dinner, short conversation after dinner, then the subject was announced, and I was left alone till tea time, when Mr. Walter appeared, read aloud what I had done, with criticisms, and after correction, carried off the paper to the printer. When the article was finished the same process was repeated, and when I was disburdened of the whole article I went home to bed. Gradually, it appeared that I was expected (exceptis excipiendis) to do this every evening."

A Long Furrow in ——, Iowa.

Plow the furrow out, league-long many a mile;
Let no dream of idle rest, no fancy thee beguile!
Plow the furrow out, weary though thou be!
Other work for other men; there is thine for thee.

Plow the furrow right, over hill and dale!
Keep thine eyes forever fixed straight on Dobbin's tail!
Worthy beast is Dobbin there, set on oats and hay;
But he knows they cannot be, not till close of day.

Onward then together, to the furrow's close!
Not till weary goal is reached, breathe the word, repose!
Plow the furrow out, do not break the line!
Many a furrow runs beside, but this, O man, is thine.

Fierce the sun above you, blinding heat and glare;
But the furrow must be traced; a nation's life is there.
Peasants' life, and nobles' life, and Kings' to purple born,
None of them can live without the plowman and the corn.

Plowman, then, and Dobbin, onward, do your best!
Now the sun already slopes, sinking to the west.
Shadows from the mountain-brow, lo! are lengthening fast;
And, beyond the cloud-capped heights, home is sweet at last.

—A. G. H. in The Spectator.

COAL.

Facts and Figures as to the Main Source of Power.*

"With coal," Jevons writes, "any feat is possible or easy; without it, we are thrown back into the laborious poverty of early times." Dwelling on the mineral fuel in common use and the idea that the time may come in the future when there may be a deficiency of coal, the want of it will not be so severely felt to-morrow as it would have been yesterday. If by means of combustion we create power, in the near future that power is to be derived in larger measure from electricity, and that tremendous force will owe its origin either to the natural flow of water or to what has been heretofore quite unutilized, the rise and fall of the tides.

The question of a possible diminishing supply of coal has not been mooted of late, but it was rife some years ago. From general geological studies it may be asserted that for many centuries yet to come there will be coal in abundance. To-day it is only a question of the cost of transportation, and it would be singular if we did not in the years yet to come very much diminish that particular expense.

Mr. Nicolls presents what are the accepted theories explanatory of the formation of coal. Following M. L. Simonin, coal, he writes, "seems to be for the most part the remains of vegetable matter which became decomposed and mineralized on the spot where it grew and is now." There was a tropical climate, and vegetation was developed with great luxuriance and profusion, and so, stage by stage, coal was built up. Other authorities favor the estuary or drift theory. The rivers swept away forests in a cataclysmic manner, or there was gradual undermining of the banks. The great forests, trunk by trunk, were carried along by the river, finally deposited, then covered over by a new stream of soil, and converted in the slow process of time into coal. All theories agree that the period of coal formation was prior to the creation of man. As to the earliest mention of coal in the New World; Father Hennepin noted traces of bituminous coal on the banks of the Illinois River in 1679. In 1750 the bituminous mines on the James River, near Richmond, were opened.

The volume under notice tells of the discoveries of both soft and hard coal in the various States. To-day "twenty-eight of the States make regular returns of coal shipments in their annual reports." Beginning with the anthracite coal mined in Pennsylvania, the author says that in 1749 that strip of territory which includes all the anthracite deposits was purchased by the proprietary Government for £500, or about $2,500 of our money, and the value of the coal it has produced is estimated to have been worth $4,000,000,000.

Great as is the output of anthracite coal, that of soft coal is more than three times as large, and the territory where it is found is a hundred times more extended than that of the anthracite fields. From the seven great bituminous coal fields of the United States we are drawing about 125,000,000 net tons every year, and Mr. Nicolls writes: "As America is the only country possessing abundance of coal—as compared with England—and as our energy and intelligence are approximately equal to the English, before many years we will surpass England in our coal production."

To produce this coal requires an army of men, and no less than 365,000 men are employed, of which 135,000 are at work in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the other 230,000 scattered over the various bituminous fields. It is creditable to us that women are never employed as laborers in American mines. The author is by no means satisfied with the remuneration received by either the miner or the owner of the coal field. In 1894, he says, in England the average price of coal at the pit's mouth—some 188,000,000 gross tons—was $1.60 per ton. For the same grade of coal in Pennsylvania at the pit's mouth it was 74 cents. Then, too, the Pennsylvania miner worked on 165 days in the year, his average being four tons per diem, worth to him 35 cents per ton. Mr. Nicolls declares that at this price for coal the operators are losing money, the railroads likewise, and the men are making a little over half time in the lowest wages ever paid them. The conclusion the author arrives at is that, when our prices are compared with English ones, Englishmen "are realizing a handsome profit, while we are simply giving our coal away."

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 27 there was an account of an explosion in an Indiana mine, with the killing of twelve or more miners and the injuring of many more. Mr. Nicolls, in his chapter devoted to the "air and gases" in coal mines, and the accidents from explosion, states that "statistics show that for every 100,000 tons of coal mined in our country one poor miner is killed by accident. All the most recent methods of ventilating and working mines are presented.

The transportation of coal is fully discussed by Mr. Nicolls. As is well known, it is really the cost of hauling any commodity which makes its price. Water transportation, canal shipments, rail shipments, vessel cargoes are all commented on. The consumption of coal is everything, for, so far, we measure the progress of our industries, our social advance, by the tons of coal burned. In ten States of the Union the consumption of anthracite is greater than that of bituminous. In half of these the consumption of both coals is about equal, anthracite being slightly ahead. In every other State the consumption of bituminous coal is far greater than that of anthracite. For the operation of our railways alone some 30,000,000 tons of coal are wanted. An ocean steamship will carry every trip 2,500 tons of coal in her bunkers.

For all the methods of reducing metals from their ores, and in the many after processes, the consumption of fuel is enormous. This year, Mr. Nicolls tells us, there were 205 blast furnaces, using bituminous coal and coke, and the turnout would be 13,118,600 gross tons of pig iron alone, and this is over four times "as much as the combined product of all the anthracite furnaces in the United States."

In his concluding chapter the author presents the figures of coal production in all parts of the world, including the period between 1845 and 1895. In 1845 England's turnout of coal was 37,754,750 tons. In 1895 it was 184,044,890 tons. In the United States, in 1845, it was 3,763,013; in 1895, 182,352,774 tons. The increase of coal mined in Germany is notable, the augmentation in five years being about 25,000,000 tons. The last sentence in this most interesting volume is as follows: "At the head of all the coal-producing nations is Great Britain, with the United States next, but with our present development continuing for a few years longer, we must soon stand at the head of all other countries as a producer of coal, and what it signifies—power."

*THE STORY OF AMERICAN COAL. By William Jasper Nicolls. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Le Gallienne's Quest.

We have seldom seen a more beautiful modern book than the one adorned by Will Bradley's cover, and printed by John Lane of the Bodley Head. And in some respects the text is harmonious with the cover and paper and typography; but not in all. We had almost forgotten Mr. Nordau, and were lapsing into the easy belief that recent literature was pretty decent stuff. But decent is not the precise adjective to apply to this queer echo of the charm and the vulgarity of an older day. It is not the word that Mr. Le Gallienne himself would choose; and why, indeed, should he, when he can command such expressions as "the earth sweetness that clings even to the loveliest star-ambitious earth-born thing"? Mere decency fails to count with so delicate a mind. His, in truth, is the seer's vision, the poet's dream. When he beholds a red flannel petticoat hanging on a line, it suggests to him not rheumatism and damp cellars, but "country laps and country breasts, with sturdy country babes greedy for the warm white milk, and it seems dyed in country blushes."

His quest of the Golden Girl—whose gold, by the way, is due to peroxide of iron—is a pilgrimage undertaken in the time of the "tendre croppes and the yonge sonne," and is avowedly a search for that "not impossible She who shall command my heart and me"; although, in reality, it is an opportunity—golden, if he likes—for an old and weary young man to explain his views of a certain class of womankind, and to arrange a clearing sale for the phrases jotted down by moonlight in his valuable note book.

He starts out with a "monster" of perfection in his mind, whom he tries in vain to endow with one or two honest human imperfections; "for if you reflect a moment," he wittily argues, "you will see that, while it is easy to choose what virtues we would have our wife possess, it is all but impossible to imagine those faults we would desire in her."

The maidens he meets with are none of them just the type sung of in the lovely verses ascribed to the Pure Young Man. They are, in fact, the lowest variety of that abstraction known as the New Woman, although in their essence they date back at least as far as the time of Sterne and Steele and Fielding. A petticoat, not a red flannel one, but a curious concoction of lace and muslin which Mr. Le Gallienne claims to recognize as Parisian, becomes his guide. It leads him into and out of numerous adventures, the nature of which we do not feel called upon to describe. But as he picks his dainty way from inn to inn through the lovely Surrey country, he drops now and then an aphorism worth quoting. For example, this wise suggestion:

"With a list of her month's reading and a photograph, a man ought to be able to make up his mind about any given woman, even though he has never spoken to her. 'Name your favorite writer' should be one of the first questions in the Engagement Catechism."

THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN GIRL. A Romance by Richard Le Gallienne. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head. $1.50.

THE GOSPEL FOR AN AGE OF DOUBT. By Dr. Van Dyke. $1.75.

"A Grand Book."—Prof. GEORGE B. STEVENS, Yale.

THE OUTLOOK says:
"The great value of these lectures is not in their analysis of prevalent conditions, although that is searching and just; not in their logic, although that is keen; not in their scholarship, although that is comprehensive; not in their literary style, although that is finished and charming; but in their deep and human sympathy and candor."

"The book is truly wonderful for its width of reading, its radical clearness of thought, and its charm of style. It is a profoundly vital message to the ministry of our time."—Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., Pastor of The Old South Church, Boston.

THE GOSPEL FOR AN AGE OF DOUBT.
BY
HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D.,
Pastor of The Brick Church, New York. Author of "Little Rivers," etc.
12mo, Cloth, Price $1.75.
Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1896.

DEAN MURRAY of Princeton writes:
"A most timely book. It meets the questions which are stirring in the minds of many, especially of young men, with candor, with ability, and in an attractive manner. The work throughout is full of the spirit of Christ. It is the best one of a very few books I should venture to put in the hands of a young man troubled by doubts."

"Its literary charm and singular cogency will make it a most helpful and permanently valuable contribution to our theological literature."—The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York (in a personal letter to the author).

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, - - 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

And again, this flower of conviction: "Books are simply professional liars about life, and the books that are best worth reading are those which lie the most beautifully."

Of a girl of twenty, as gay and amorous as the May morning, he says: "One soon realized that she was too young, was hoping too much from life to spend one's days with." And in the same vein he tells us, with melancholy insight, that "she had a certain childish humor; but she had none of that humor which comes of the resigned perception that the world is out of joint, and that you were never born to set it right."

There are, also, any number of rather quaint conceits, which by a duller writer would be reserved as themes for little essays pounded thin. Here is one of them: "Indeed I believe that there is an opportunity for a new form of novel, in which the novelist as well as the reader will skip all the dull people, and merely indicate such of them as are necessary to the action by an outline or a symbol, compressing their familiar psychology and necessary plot-interferences with the main characters into recognized formulae. For the benefit of readers voracious for everything about everybody, scheduled chapters might be provided by inferior novelists, good at painting say tiresome bourgeois fathers, gouty uncles, and brothers in the army, as sometimes in great pictures we read that the sheep in the foreground have been painted by Mr. So-and-So, R. A."

We have tried conscientiously to indicate that Mr. Le Gallienne in spite of the fact that he is interested in nothing so much as in the "wistful wonder of the world," is very, very far from belonging to the class of beings whom we are enjoined to suffer gladly. We have only to add that beneath the roses and lilies, the milk and honey of his style, runs a vein of coarseness that makes the dearest and the purest things of life seem common and unclean. It is not the lusty enjoyment of the physical world, it is a subtle and fastidious corruption, a thousand times the worse for being, as Kipling says, so "ketchin' to the ear."

Where Palaeolithic Man Lived.

From Hutchinson's Prehistoric Man and Beast.

Kent's Cavern, near Torquay, was a famous haunt of Palaeolithic man and extinct animals. It has been thoroughly explored. It was at one time occupied by hyenas, lions, bears, and the formidable sabre-toothed tiger, (machairadus.) A certain deposit here known as the "black band" marks the place where man used to light his fires and cook his food. He seems to have been fairly accomplished for the times in which he lived, for Mr. Pengelly says of him that "He made bone tools and ornaments, harpoons for spearing fish, eyed needles, or bodkins, for sewing skins together; alls, perhaps to facilitate the passage of the slender needle through the thick hides; pins for fastening the skins they wore, and perforated badgers' teeth for necklaces or bracelets. The different layers or strata here met with testify to various changes taking place. Below everything else was found what is called breccia, that is, a layer of angular fragments of rock, with flint implements of a rude type, suggesting that the first occupants of the cave were members of some more ancient race who were less advanced even in the primitive arts of hunting and making weapons.

Napoleon and Pius VII.

From "Napoleon's Opera Glasses," by Lew Rosen.

"Napoleon met an obstinate opponent to some of his pretensions in Pope Pius VII. The Emperor, accordingly, had the Pontiff brought from Rome to Fontainebleau, and in the château at that place occurred the interview vivified by the poetic art of Alfred de Vigny. We are told that during that historic meeting Napoleon raged and stormed as he paced the polished floor, while Pius VII. sat in a large eagle-studded chair, attentive and calm. Napoleon made promises, threats, and boasts. Pius VII. simply answered with one word, 'Commediante!' Napoleon overheard the word and was furious. 'Comedian! I, a comedian!' he exclaimed. 'Ah, I will give you comedies such as will make you all cry like women and children! Comedian! Ah, you are mistaken, if you think to get the better of me by insolent coolness! My theatre is the world! The part I play is that of manager and author. As comedians I engage all of you—Popes, Kings, peoples! The thread by which I move you is—fear! Comedian! Ah, it would take a better man than you are to dare to applaud or to hiss me!' Pius VII. moved uneasily in the chair for a moment, and then he checked the soldier's torrent of language with another word—'Tragediante!' Napoleon sobered in an instant and continued in more subdued tones. 'Tis very true. Tragedian or comedian! All is acting—all has been costumed with me for a long time, and will be so for ever! What fatigue, what littleness! Sitting, always sitting in full face for this party, in profile for that, according to their notions. * * * You see I am open-hearted with you. I have plans for the lives of forty Emperors. I form one every morning and another every night. Life is too short to stand still."

When the Sultan Goes at Full Speed.

From The English Illustrated Magazine.

Abdul Hamid leads a life of retirement, a political necessity which does not interfere with his amusements. Once a week, his visit to the mosque, a laborious journey of some eighty yards, provides the spectator with an admirable entertainment. The card of the British Embassy admits you to a pavilion where, as the Sultan's guest, you are handsomely refreshed with tea, coffee, sweets, and cigarettes—the eternal cigarettes, without which the whole machinery of Turkish administration would cease to act. If Abdul Hamid knew that a visitor had lacked a cigarette, I believe he would take to his bed, and refuse to exercise that subtle humanity for which his régime is so justly renowned. Once upon a time the Commander of the Faithful used to ride a white horse to the mosque; that became too fatiguing, and he took to a carriage, which was driven slowly back to the palace while the Ministers walked on either side. Sometimes, however—such is the impetuosity of the Sultan's nature—he drives himself back in a park phaeton at so fiery a pace that the unfortunate Ministers have to run, clutching one another by the coat tails, for it is their duty to reach the palace steps in time to receive their gracious master when he alights. Should they be too late, there would be, I presume, a very peremptory redistribution of salaries; so the Ministers have to engage in athletic exercise, quite unsuited to their mode of life, in order to preserve their hard-earned emoluments and perquisites.

Some French Duels.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

The most prosaic, the most bourgeois of all eminent French statesmen and historians, the late M. Adolphe Thiers, fought a duel when a young man with the irate father of a pretty girl whom Thiers, while anxious to marry, did not wed, because he was too poor to support her. Shots were exchanged without result, and the combatants embraced. The famous journalist and littérateur, M. Emile de Girardin, editor of La Presse, fought four duels in 1834 with the editors of other Parisian journals, because, the annual subscription of French daily newspapers being at that time at 80f., he had reduced the price of La Presse by one-half, with the result that the circulation of his paper was enormously increased. In the last of these duels he had the misfortune to kill Armand Carrel, a man of talent and a popular idol. Girardin, who was shot in the hip, had lingered between life and death for weeks before he recovered from his wound, and never, in spite of repeated provocations, could be induced to fight another duel. "Dueling," he said, "is a fault of our education against which our intelligence protests." But in France you must have killed your man to be able to say that.

An Unforgotten Kiss.

The rain is rattling on the pane, the wind
is sweeping by,
Now with discordant shriek, anon with
melancholy cry.
A lonely man, I sit and read beside the
dying fire
The daily tale of love and crime, of greed
and vain desire.

The letters blur and fade, the room grows
dim and disappears,
And in its stead old scenes come back
across the waste of years;
And set in frame of golden hair a fair
young face I see,
Whose two soft eyes of deepest blue look
wistfully on me.

Once, on a memorable eve, when heart and
hope were young,
Those luminous eyes upon my life a sudden glory flung;
As she was then I see her now, my young,
my only choice,
The brightness on her sunny brow, the
music in her voice.

One question, and but one I ask, then for
an answer wait;
My very heart is motionless, expectant of
its fate!
A wondrous light—the light of love—glows
in the tender eyes—
Her breath is warm upon my face—O
sweetest of replies!

But bless my heart! The driving rain is
coming in, I fear—
Or is that shining little drop upon the page
a tear?
Well, who would think an old gray head
could be so soft as this,
When more than thirty years have fled
since that fond, foolish kiss!

—John Scott in Chambers's Journal.